DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 371 701 HE 027 544

AUTHOR	Davis, Jerry S.; And Others
TITLE	State Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs for Students To Attend Postsecondary Educational Institutions: The National Association of State Scholarship & Grant Programs 25th Annual Survey Report, 1993-94 Academic Year.
INSTITUTION	Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, Harrisburg.
PUB DATE	May 94
NOTE	163p.; For the 1992-93 report, see ED 356 738.
AVAILABLE FROM	Office of Research and Policy Analysis, Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 1200 N. Seventh St., Harrisburg PA 17102 ($5).
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	College Students; *Grants; Higher Education; National Surveys; *Scholarships; *State Programs; *Student Financial Aid; *Trend Analysis; Undergraduate Study

ABSTRACT

This report documents results of a survey of the 52 members (the 50 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) which collected data concerning state-funded programs of scholarship or grant assistance for postsecondary students. Text sections present a summary and highlights; comparative program statistics for 1993-94 and earlier years; new programs, program changes, and program plans; 5-year trends in need-based undergraduate grant dollar expenditures by states; and rankings of state grant program expenditures. Twenty-three tables present data concerning grant aid awarded by types of programs, level of student, and need versus non-need basis; grant dollars per resident; percentage of undergraduates receiving grant awards; and total state grants as a percentage of appropriations of state tax funds. Survey highlights indicate that: (1) in 1993-94, states are expected to award just under $3 billion in grant assistance to almost 1,900,000 students, representing an expected growth rate of about 12 percent over 1992-93; (2) states spend an average of $7.80 per resident for all grant programs, about $77 per "college age" resident, and about $230 per full-time undergraduate student; and (3) only 16 states increased their need-based grant dollars enough to keep pace with inflation of college costs. A list of NASSGP officers and a directory of state grant agencies conclude the report. (JDD)

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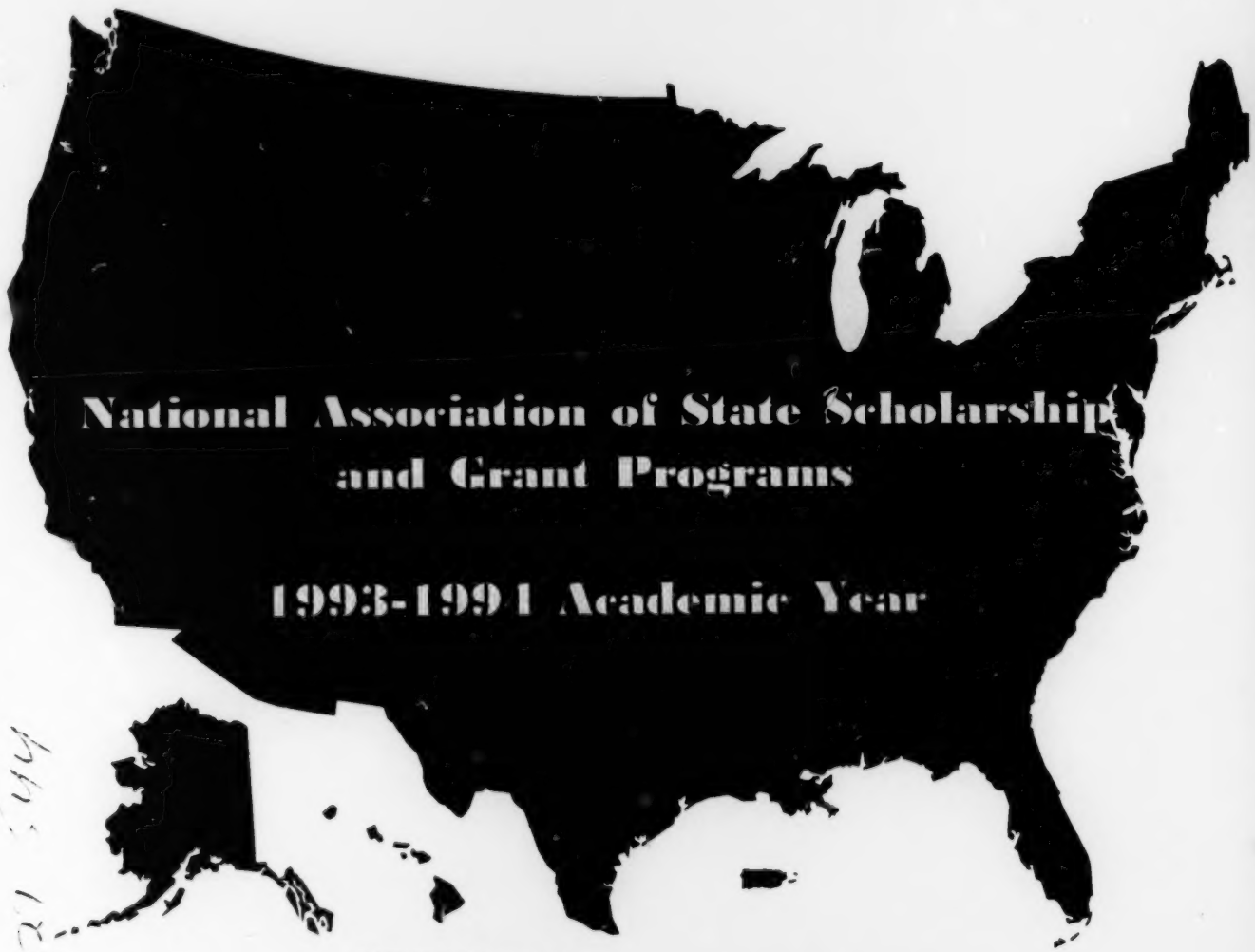
NASSGP
25th Annual Survey Report



National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs

1993-1994 Academic Year

HE027 544

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Founded on October 16, 1966, the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for postsecondary students. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. Section VI of this report contains a list of Association officers, past president, and members.

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The National Association of State Scholarship & Grant Programs

NASSGP

25th Annual Survey Report
1993-94 Academic Year

State Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs for
Students to Attend
Postsecondary Educational Institutions

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Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency
May 1994

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PHEAA is pleased to provide this 25th Annual Survey Report to NASSGP, its members, and the financial community. We are proud to have been able to serve the Association by conducting the Survey, compiling the results, and making them available to policymakers nationwide for fourteen consecutive years. Dr. Joseph Boyd and the Illinois State Scholarship Commission did the first eleven surveys. Since we started collecting the data in 1980-81, total annual need-based state grant award dollars to undergraduates have grown by over 165 percent. We are pleased to have been able to chart that growth, and for Pennsylvania to have been a part of it.

Preparing these Annual Reports requires much time and effort for many persons. I want to acknowledge their contributions here. PHEAA and the Association are indebted to the state grant agency staff who annually furnish voluminous amounts of data in responding to the Survey. The Annual Reports would be impossible without their cooperation and support. We very much appreciate both.

The PHEAA Research and Policy Analysis staff devotes much effort to compiling the Survey data, verifying them with individual states, and preparing the Report. The contributions of PHEAA staff, in addition to the three persons listed as authors, should be recognized. Miriam Cooper, administrative assistant to the Research and Policy Analysis office, distributed the Surveys, collected the responses, and helped compile the data. Michelle Kinard, assistant for research, assisted in the preparation of many complex tables appearing in this Report. Cheryl Rudy of PHEAA's Word Processing Center typed and edited the Report.

I want also to thank the users of the Annual Reports, whose interest in them rewards our Agency's efforts in behalf of the Association.

Jay W. Evans
President and Chief Executive Officer
Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency

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SECTION I

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In 1993-94, states are expected to award just under $3 billion in grant assistance to almost 1,900,000 students enrolled in postsecondary education, representing an expected growth rate of about 12 percent over last year's dollars awarded. This year, as always, about 75 percent of the dollars will be in need-based grants to undergraduates and, as always, most dollars will be awarded by a few states. The seven states that each expect to award over $100 million should collectively award over 61 percent of the dollars awarded by all states.

This is the first year states collectively will spend over $2 billion on need-based grants to undergraduates. The $2.216 billion they expect to award represents 12 percent more than last year's $1.975 billion. The expected 12 percent increase in the total dollars represents the biggest single-year increase since the 13 percent of 1977-78. However, the median growth rate for all states this year is only 3.2 percent, the lowest since 1990-91's 2.3 percent, and well below the typical 5.1 median for the past nine years.

Total dollars will increase by 17 percent in the five states that each expect to add over $21 million to their grant programs this year: California expects to add $58.7 million; New Jersey, $24.2 million; New York, $23.5 million; Washington, $23.2 million; and Georgia, $21.7 million. The combined dollar growth rate in all other states is just 5 percent. So the huge dollar growth is confined to just a few states. And only 16 states increased their need-based grant dollars for undergraduates enough to keep pace with inflation of college costs.

This year non-need-based grant dollars for undergraduates in the 31 states with such programs are expected to grow by 18 percent, from $206.4 to $244.5 million. However, about 69 percent of the growth is expected in just two states, Florida and Georgia, who together will add over $26 million to their programs. Aggregate dollars in the other 29 states are expected to grow at only 8 percent. While non-need-based grant dollars have grown at a higher rate than need-based grant dollars since the Surveys began collecting data in 1982-83, over 90 percent of the grant dollars states award to undergraduates are need-based and 55 percent of all state grant programs require recipients to demonstrate financial need.

Of the three types of non-need-based grant aid, categorical grant program dollars are expected to increase the most this year, by 57 percent, while scholarship dollars are growing by only 18 percent and tuition equalization dollars are rising by just 7 percent. That award dollars for categorical aid programs are expected to increase at a higher rate than other types of grant aid suggests that it may be easier for states to secure program funding for special program purposes or special categories of students than for students in general.

The 23 states with need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students expect to spend $29.3 million this year, about 4 percent more than the $28.2 million they spent last year but 7 percent less than was spent five years ago in 1988-89. New York is expected to award 42 percent of all the dollars to graduate/professional school students, about $12.4 million, and only eight other states expect to award more than $1 million: Michigan, Texas, Puerto Rico, California, Oklahoma, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Colorado.

Just 16 states reported non-need-based grant programs for graduate and/or professional school students. They expect to award $11.4 million to 4,600 students, representing almost no change over the $11.3 million awarded to 4,500 students last year. Half the 16 states expect to award fewer dollar this year than last. In the face of rising demand for assistance from undergraduates, it may be increasingly difficult for states to increase grant aid to students who have already earned bachelors degrees.

When the dollars from the four basic aid categories (need-based and non-need-based grants for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students) were combined for each state, it was discovered that collectively the states expect to award 12.6 percent more dollars this year than last year, and 23.2 percent more than they awarded in 1991-92. Only six states expect to award fewer dollars in 1993-94 than in 1992-93: Alaska, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. Only Alaska, Montana, Rhode Island, and Iowa expect to award fewer dollars this year than two years ago.

Although 47 states expect to award more dollars in 1993-94 than in 1991-92, only 28 of them are expect increases that will keep up with rising college costs. The highest two-year growth rates are expected for: Georgia, 201 percent; Louisiana, 127 percent; Washington, 98 percent; Massachusetts, 89 percent; Arkansas, 55 percent; Arizona, 54 percent.

In terms of percentage growth and dollar amounts added, the major "success" stories are in Georgia, Washington, and Massachusetts, which are among the leaders in both percentage and dollar growth. The growth in the first two states represents new support; the growth in Massachusetts represents renewed support.

Slightly over 58 percent of the states' programs are need-based and 32 percent require demonstration of "merit" to receive either need-based or non-need-based awards. In the past five years the number of need-based programs has grown by 15 while the number of non-need-based ones shrunk by one. It is likely that as college costs and the demand for student aid increases, while grant funds available to meet them do not increase, that states have focused more on making their awards need-based.

On the average, states spend about $7.80 per resident for all grant programs, about $77 per "college age" resident, and about $230 per full-time undergraduate student. Fourteen states spend more than $10 per resident, twelve spend more than $100 per "college age" resident, and eleven spend more than $300 per full-time undergraduate. The states that spend the most per capita include: New York, Vermont, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and New Jersey. In only eleven states do as many as one-third of the undergraduates receive state grants.

Compared to their appropriations for higher education operating expenses, states spend very little on state grant awards, on the average about 5 percent with a median of just 4.1 percent. Only six states' total grant dollars are expected to represent over 10 percent of what they appropriate for higher education operating expenses: New York, Vermont, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Iowa. In terms of increases this year, appropriations rose in 39 states but grant expenditures rose in 41. In eight states grant expenditures rose while appropriations for operating expenses did not: California, Louisiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Vermont. In five states appropriations rose while grants fell: Alaska, Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

Seven states identified new programs that began in 1993-94: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New York, Ohio, and Tennessee. Alabama and Missouri started programs that benefit persons (or their dependents) who have served in the military; Florida and New York began small merit-based programs for, respectively, school teachers and dependents of public employees; Ohio started a program for part-time students; and Tennessee implemented a small program to help reduce the differences in tuition costs between public and private colleges.

The largest new program is Georgia's HOPE Grant program, which expects to award over $33 million to 30,000 undergraduates to attend public colleges and vocational-technical schools and private colleges. The HOPE Grant program is unique to state grant programs in that it guarantees to pay tuition and fees (at the public college levels) and a book allowance for all four years for students who maintain a "B" average in high school (and in their postsecondary education) when their family incomes are below $100,000 per year. It is also unique to state grant programs in that it is funded by proceeds from the state lottery.

NOTE ON USING THIS REPORT: The Report is presented in a format intended to facilitate use of data on over 200 programs funded by 52 states. All the basic tables are presented in Section VI, after the sections of interpretive text. The tables are noted throughout the Report, to guide readers to the "raw" data. For purposes of brevity, "states" is used throughout the text to refer to the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The Report compares individual states with each other, and states' grant award levels with this year, last year, and five years ago, 1988-89, to provide perspective to the data for 1993-94. This year's data are estimates and were collected during the autumn months of 1993 and verified during the winter. The data of earlier years are not estimates (with but a few exceptions, which are noted), as each Survey asks respondents to update the preceding year's estimates.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1993-94, 1992-93, AND EARLIER YEARS

In 1993-94, states expect to award just under $3 billion in grant aid to students enrolled in postsecondary education (see Table 1). This is the fifth consecutive year the total has exceeded $2 billion, after first exceeding $1 billion in 1981-82. These dollars will be awarded through need-based and non-need-based scholarship and grant programs for undergraduate and graduate/professional school students administered by state student aid agencies, by other state agencies, or by postsecondary education institutions acting in behalf of state agencies.

As in previous years, about three-fourths of dollars (75.7 percent) will be awarded through need-based grant programs for undergraduates. Another 8.3 percent will be in non-need-based grants for undergrads. Only 1.4 percent of the grant dollars will be awarded to graduate and/or professional school students. The remaining 14.6 percent will be awarded through a variety of other state-supported efforts.

As always, the vast majority of the grant dollars will be awarded by only a few states. For example, just the seven states that each expect to award more than $100 million should spend $1.8 billion, over 61 percent of the $2.93 billion to be awarded by all 52 states.[1] The seven states are, in rank order: New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Minnesota. New York alone expects to award $667 million or 23 percent of all dollars.

Another five states each expect to award at least $70 million, for a combined total of nearly $403 million, about 14 percent of the total. These states are, in rank order: Michigan, Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. So about three-fourths of the grant dollars will be awarded by under one-fourth of the states.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This is the first year in which the total need-based grant dollars to undergraduates will exceed $2 billion. The expected $2.216 billion represents 12 percent more than the $1.975 billion awarded last year (see Table 2). The total dollars for the preceding five years were: 1991-92, $1.798 billion; for 1990-91, $1.675 billion; for 1989-90, $1.546 billion; for 1988-89, $1.440 billion; and for 1987-88, $1.392 billion.

Here is how this year's expected 12.2 percent growth rate in total grant dollars compares to the actual growth rates for previous years:

1980 to 1981	6.3 percent	1986 to 1987	4.0 percent
1981 to 1982	7.8 percent	1987 to 1988	3.4 percent
1982 to 1983	8.1 percent	1988 to 1989	7.4 percent
1983 to 1984	11.4 percent	1989 to 1990	8.3 percent
1984 to 1985	7.0 percent	1990 to 1991	7.4 percent
1985 to 1986	8.4 percent	1991 to 1992	9.8 percent

[1] For purposes of brevity, "states" is used throughout this report to refer to the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The average annual growth rate in combined dollars for the past twelve years was 7.6 percent. This year's expected growth rate of 12.2 percent, if it is achieved, will be the highest since the 13 percent observed in 1977-78. (It is important to note that expected or estimated growth rates appearing in the NASSGP Reports typically have been slightly higher than actual growth rates.)

The expected growth rate is unusually high because five states each expect to add over $21 million to their grant program expenditures this year: California expects to add $58.7 million; New Jersey, $24.2 million; New York, $23.5 million; Washington, $23.2 million; and Georgia, $21.7 million. The expected growth rate for combined dollars in these five states is 17.1 percent. The expected growth rate for the combined dollars for the other 47 states is only 5.1 percent. It can be seen that events in just a few states can have a dramatic effect on changes in combined grant dollars from all states.

Although this year's expected growth rate for total need-based state grant dollars is quite high, the expected average growth rate for individual states is not unusual. A more accurate assessment of the annual growth rate patterns for all states is revealed when frequency distributions of year-to-year percentage rate changes are examined. The data for 1984-85 through 1993-94 are as follows:

Annual Percentage Change	Actual 1984	Actual 1985	Actual 1986	Actual 1987	Actual 1988
Increase 20 Percent Plus	16	8	4	7	6
Increase 15 to 19 Percent	3	6	3	5	1
Increase 10 to 14 Percent	6	7	6	2	3
Increase 5 to 9 Percent	13	10	6	10	11
Increase 1 to 4 Percent	8	5	6	12	12
Under 1 Percent Change	2	12	9	4	5
Decrease 1 to 4 Percent	4	1	8	4	11
Decrease 5 to 9 Percent	0	1	7	6	1
Decrease 10 Percent Plus	0	2	3	2	2
All States	52	52	52	52	52
Median Rate	9.6%	7.5%	1.0%	4.3%	3.3%

Annual Percentage Change	Actual 1989	Actual 1990	Actual 1991	Actual 1992	Expected 1993
Increase 20 Percent Plus	8	7	3	10	10
Increase 15 to 19 Percent	7	2	4	2	4
Increase 10 to 14 Percent	7	5	5	9	2
Increase 5 to 9 Percent	8	8	10	6	4
Increase 1 to 4 Percent	3	6	13	15	12
Under 1 Percent Change	9	3	5	6	15
Decrease 1 to 4 Percent	5	7	2	1	2
Decrease 5 to 9 Percent	2	8	3	1	2
Decrease 10 Percent Plus	3	6	7	2	1
All States	52	52	52	52	52
Median Rate	7.5%	2.3%	3.8%	6.4%	3.2%

Although the expected growth rate for total dollars is the highest in 16 years, the expected 3.2 percent median growth rate for individual state's dollars is the lowest since the 2.3 percent of 1991-92. This is because many states expect such small changes in their award dollars. Twenty-nine expect their award dollars to change by less than plus or minus 5 percent. This many states have not experienced this little change in their award dollars since 1986-87, when 23 states' dollars rose or fell by under 5 percent.

This year ten states expect to increase their expenditures by at least 20 percent over what they awarded in 1992-93. Here are this year's growth rates, along with the 1991-92 to 1992-93 growth rates:

	1992-93 to 1993-94	1991-92 to 1992-93	1991-92 to 1993-94
Georgia	+420.7 percent	+1.4 percent	+428.2 percent
Washington	+99.2 percent	-0.5 percent	+98.1 percent
California	+39.4 percent	-13.7 percent	+20.3 percent
Kansas	+33.0 percent	+3.4 percent	+37.5 percent
Ohio	+25.1 percent	+8.8 percent	+36.1 percent
Delaware	+24.4 percent	+12.7 percent	+40.2 percent
Maryland	+22.1 percent	+19.5 percent	+45.9 percent
New Jersey	+21.8 percent	+10.8 percent	+35.0 percent
Minnesota	+21.5 percent	+4.1 percent	+26.6 percent
Colorado	+20.6 percent	+10.3 percent	+33.1 percent

Two states' expected growth rates are just under 20 percent. They are:

Arkansas	+19.7 percent	+35.7 percent	+62.4 percent
Florida	+19.5 percent	-10.6 percent	+6.8 percent

This year's expected growth rates are significantly higher than last year's rates for all but one of the dozen states, Arkansas, 19.7 percent this year versus 35.7 percent last. Only on rare occasions do states experience two consecutive years of growth rates in excess of 15 to 20 percent.

This year's expected number of recipients is about 1,604,000, up by 5.3 percent over last year. Sixteen states expect to increase their numbers of recipients by 5 percent or more: Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, and Wisconsin. Only seven states expect to cut their numbers of recipients by 5 percent or more: Alaska, Arizona, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, and West Virginia.

The average grant award is expected to grow by 6.6 percent, from $1,297 to $1,382. Here are the number of recipients and average awards for this year and the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Average Award
1993-94	1,603,866	$1,382
1992-93	1,522,844	$1,297
1991-92	1,422,355	$1,264
1990-91	1,397,811	$1,197
1989-90	1,340,637	$1,161
1988-89	1,318,685	$1,092

The data indicate that there has been an almost 22 percent increase in the number of recipients and an over 26 percent increase in the average grant award in the five years after 1988-89.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Although all states have need-based grant aid for undergraduates, only 23 states reported having such programs for their graduate and/or professional school students (see Table 3). Only a modest 4.1 percent increase in the number of dollars awarded from these programs is expected, and the number of recipients is expected to grow by only 1 percent. Here are the number of awards and award dollars for this year and the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1993-94	23,122	$29,312,000
1992-93	22,889	$28,163,000
1991-92	22,671	$25,420,000
1990-91	25,174	$28,118,000
1989-90	26,011	$28,882,000
1988-89	26,432	$31,503,000

These data suggest there is a downward trend in need-based grant aid to graduate/professional school students. In the face of rising demands for assistance from undergraduates, it may be increasingly difficult for states to increase grant aid to students who

have already earned bachelors degrees. Just as need-based grant aid to undergraduates is concentrated in a few states, so is the aid to graduate students. New York is expected to award $12,385,000 in 1993-94, which is about 42 percent of the dollars from all states. Only eight other states are expected to award more than $1 million: Michigan, $3,210,000; Texas, $2,436,000; Puerto Rico, $2,316,000; California, $2,137,000; Oklahoma, $1,616,000; New Jersey, $1,483,000; North Carolina, $1,150,000; and Colorado, $1,012,000. Of these states with larger programs, California's 18.1 percent expected growth rate is by far the largest. The dollar growth in California and New York represents almost 69 percent of the total $1,149,000 expected growth from programs in all 23 states.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Grant Aid

This year 31 states identified non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates (see Table 4). They expect to award $244,486,000 to 227,135 students, representing an 18.4 percent increase in dollars and a 5.7 percent increase in recipients. About 69 percent of the expected $38 million increase in non-need-based grants will be awarded in just two states. Florida expects to increase its expenditures by $13.6 million and Georgia expects to award $12.8 million more this year than last year. Aggregate grant dollars for programs in the other 29 states are expected to grow by only 8.1 percent. Here are the numbers of recipients and dollars for this year and the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1993-94	227,135	$244,486,000
1992-93	214,987	$206,441,000
1991-92	202,881	$194,087,000
1990-91	246,072	$202,765,000
1989-90	234,319	$190,660,000
1988-89	222,828	$170,879,000

The substantial drop in numbers of recipients between 1990-91 and 1991-92 occurred because the New York Regents College Scholarship program made no awards after 1990-91, when it assisted over 52,000 students.

To understand trends in non-need-based grants, it is helpful to look at them in three categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," which are designed to reduce differences between tuition costs at private and public colleges; (2) "scholarship programs," which provide meritorious students incentives to attend in-state colleges; and (3) "categorical aid programs," which aid certain categories of students for different purposes, for example, to encourage participation in particular study areas or careers, or to reward special constituents such as veterans or policemen by giving them or their dependents aid.

The tuition equalization programs generally award the largest combined dollar amounts of the three categories. The states with these programs include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia. They expect to award nearly $107 million this year, about 7 percent more than the $99.6 million they awarded in 1992-93 (see Table 4). The largest increase is expected in Florida, where awards should grow by $2.73 million or 17 percent.

Since 1988-89, tuition equalization grant amounts have grown by 19 percent, from $89.8 million to $106.9 million. However, most of that growth, about 77 percent, has occurred in just Alabama, Ohio, and Georgia. Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia have increased their total grant dollars by only 7 percent.

Twenty-two states reported merit scholarship programs for 1993-94 whose awards were generally available to students attending most types of colleges. (When states have merit scholarship programs just for students who are preparing for specific careers or just for students at specific types of institutions, those programs are categorized as "categorical aid.) These 22 states expect to award $92,405,000 this year, an 18 percent increase over last year's $78,082,000 (see Table 4). Ten of the 22 states expect to spend fewer or about the same number of dollars on their merit scholarship programs this year as last: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Virginia. So the growth in total dollars is concentrated in only a few states. Florida expects to increase its award dollars by $7,745,000 or 34 percent, Louisiana expects to increase its awards by $2,259,000 or 75 percent, and Oklahoma expects to increase its awards by $1,492,000 or 33 percent.

Total merit scholarship dollars have grown by almost 64 percent from their 1988-89 level of $56.4 million. However, a tremendous amount of this growth has occurred in only a few states: Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Maryland. Total merit scholarship dollars from programs in these seven states have grown by 179 percent, from $24.8 million to $69.4 million. Total merit scholarship dollars from programs in the remaining 15 states have shrunk by 43 percent, primarily because New York cut its Regents College Scholarship Program and is expected to spend 86 percent fewer merit scholarship dollars in 1993-94 than it did in 1988-89.

In 1993-94, the 43 categorical grant programs in 21 states are expected to award $45,143,000, a 57 percent increase over the $28,731,000 awarded in 1992-93 (see Table 4). However, 72 percent of the increase is expected in Georgia with the establishment of the HOPE Grant program. The expected growth rate for total aid from categorical grant programs in the other 20 states is only 17 percent, from $28.3 million to $33.2 million.

Between 1988-89 and 1993-94, categorical grant dollars are expected to grow by 83 percent, from $24.6 million to $45.1 million. But 90 percent of that growth is expected to occur in just Florida and Georgia, with the former adding $6.7 million and the latter $11.7 million to its categorical grant programs. Six of the 21 states are expected to spend fewer dollars on categorical grant programs in 1993-94 than in 1988-89: Alabama, Arkansas, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Categorical grant programs generally are small ones. The average for this year is $1,050,000 but only seven of the 43 programs are expected to award more than a million dollars. Those that should award over five million dollars include: Georgia's HOPE Grant Program, $11,810,000; Illinois's Veteran Grants Program, $10,800,000; and Florida's Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarships, $5,648,000. The average for the other 40 programs is just $422,000 and 19 are expected to award under $100,000 this year.

Here are the combined millions of dollars of awards for the three types of non-need-based grant aid for 1988-89, 1992-93, and 1993-94:

	1988-89	1992-93	1993-94	Percent Change 1988-89 to 1993-94
Tuition Equalization	$89.8	$99.6	$106.9	19%
Merit Scholarships	$56.4	$78.1	$92.4	64%
Categorical Grants	$24.6	$28.7	$45.1	83%
Non-Need-Based Grants	$170.8	$206.4	$244.4	43%

These five-year growth patterns suggest that states are more likely to add to their support of categorical aid programs than to other types of non-need-based grant programs, because the percentage growth rate for categorical grant dollars is quite high. However, without the establishment of one program in one state (Georgia's HOPE Grant Program), the five-year growth rate for categorical grant dollars would have been only 35 percent.

Non-Need-Based Graduate/Professional School Student Grants

Just 16 states reported non-need-based grant programs to assist graduate and professional school students (see Table 5). The 29 programs expect to award $11,367,000 to 4,599 students, representing almost no change from the $11,249,000 awarded to 4,524 students in 1992-93. Half the states, Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, and Utah, expect to award the same or smaller amounts this year as last. The eight states that expect to increase their award dollars include: Colorado, Florida (but only by $2,000), Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico (but only by $3,000), New York, Oklahoma, and Virginia. Only New York expects to award more than $2 million and its $3,213,000 represents 28 percent of the expected total from all 16 states.

Here are the annual numbers of non-need-based graduate/professional school recipients and dollars received for this year and the preceding five years:

	Recipients	Dollars
1993-94	4,599	$11,367,000
1992-93	4,524	$11,249,000
1991-92	4,154	$12,349,000
1990-91	3,445	$12,763,000
1989-90	4,330	$14,812,000
1988-89	3,426	$10,881,000

There is no clear pattern of change in numbers of recipients and award dollars.

It has been noted that states are more likely to spend non-need-based grant dollars on graduate/professional school students than on undergraduates. For example, this year the states expect to spend $40,679,000 on grant aid to post-baccalaureate students with 28 percent coming from non-need-based programs. Only 10 percent of the $2.46 billion states expect to award to undergraduates is non-need-based.

Expected Changes in Aggregate Need-Based and Non-Need-Based Grant Aid To Undergraduate and Graduate/Professional School Students

Table One on the next page displays the total dollars that states awarded in 1991-92 and 1992-93 and the total they expect to award in 1993-94 through need-based and non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates and graduate or professional school students. These data are the sums of totals that appear in this and last year's reports in Tables 2 through 5.

A table that combines data from all four basic programs is offered in the Report because states place different emphases on different types of aid programs and, therefore, simply looking separately at the four types of programs could sometimes misrepresent a state's total efforts.

TABLE ONE

ACTUAL 1991-92, 1992-93, AND ESTIMATED 1993-94 NEED-BASED AND NON-NEED-BASED GRANT AID AWARDED TO UNDERGRADUATES AND GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, BY STATES

(dollar amounts in millions)

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Pct Change 1991 to 1992	Pct Change 1992 to 1993	Pct Change 1991 to 1993
ALABAMA	$ 7.311	$ 7.138	$ 8.601	- 2.4%	+ 20.5%	+ 17.6%
ALASKA	2.635	2.461	2.389	- 6.6	- 2.9	- 9.3
ARIZONA	2.283	3.479	3.504	+52.4	+ 0.7	+ 53.5
ARKANSAS	5.465	7.147	8.443	+30.8	+ 18.1	+ 54.5
CALIFORNIA	175.525	151.047	210.106	-13.9	+ 39.1	+ 19.7
COLORADO	22.732	25.866	30.147	+13.8	+ 16.6	+ 32.6
CONNECTICUT	20.790	21.005	20.841	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 0.2
DELAWARE	1.287	1.381	1.639	+ 7.3	+ 18.7	+ 27.4
DIST OF COLUMBIA	1.029	1.069	1.076	+ 3.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
FLORIDA	72.356	69.343	88.037	- 4.2	+ 27.0	+ 21.7
GEORGIA	19.620	24.530	58.995	+25.0	+140.5	+200.6
HAWAII	0.632	0.724	0.748	+14.6	+ 3.3	+ 18.4
IDAHO	0.869	1.011	1.015	+16.3	+ 0.4	+ 16.8
ILLINOIS	203.707	220.377	232.630	+ 8.2	+ 5.6	+ 14.2
INDIANA	50.838	56.191	(56.191)	+10.5	0.0	+ 10.5
IOWA	35.299	34.826	35.265	- 1.3	+ 1.3	- 0.1
KANSAS	6.620	6.866	9.125	+ 3.7	+ 32.9	+ 37.8
KENTUCKY	16.966	20.459	20.619	+20.4	+ 0.8	+ 21.3
LOUISIANA	5.138	8.542	11.654	+66.3	+ 36.4	+126.8
MAINE	5.002	4.970	5.170	- 0.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.4
MARYLAND	21.958	25.375	30.151	+15.6	+ 18.8	+ 37.3
MASSACHUSETTS	23.940	46.091	45.309	+92.5	- 1.7	+ 89.3
MICHIGAN	81.284	82.318	82.945	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.0
MINNESOTA	81.341	84.711	102.960	+ 4.1	+ 21.5	+ 26.6
MISSISSIPPI	1.222	1.346	1.365	+10.0	+ 1.4	+ 11.7
MISSOURI	20.057	21.200	21.875	+ 5.7	+ 3.2	+ 9.1
MONTANA	0.414	0.431	0.401	+ 4.1	- 7.0	- 3.1
NEBRASKA	2.370	2.610	2.686	+10.1	+ 2.9	+ 13.3
NEVADA	0.384	0.402	0.402	+ 4.7	0.0	+ 4.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.832	0.816	0.851	- 1.9	+ 4.3	+ 2.3
NEW JERSEY	110.054	120.077	144.676	+ 9.1	+ 20.5	+ 31.5
NEW MEXICO	7.928	(9.025)	10.029	+13.8	+ 11.1	+ 26.5
NEW YORK	523.434	616.329	639.810	+17.7	+ 3.8	+ 22.2
NORTH CAROLINA	28.279	38.998	40.369	+37.9	+ 3.5	+ 42.8
NORTH DAKOTA	1.799	2.315	2.335	+28.7	+ 0.9	+ 29.8
OHIO	81.799	89.878	107.291	+ 9.9	+ 19.4	+ 31.2
OKLAHOMA	18.434	19.880	21.488	+ 7.8	+ 8.1	+ 16.6
OREGON	12.023	11.943	12.903	- 0.7	+ 8.0	+ 7.3
PENNSYLVANIA	158.612	172.174	188.955	+ 8.6	+ 9.7	+ 19.1
RHODE ISLAND	9.141	8.263	6.500	- 9.6	- 21.3	- 28.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	16.800	16.708	16.795	- 0.5	+ 0.5	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.570	0.672	0.661	+17.9	- 1.6	+ 16.0
TENNESSEE	13.340	15.099	17.750	+13.2	+ 17.6	+ 33.1
TEXAS	30.204	30.549	31.538	+ 1.1	+ 3.2	+ 4.4
UTAH	1.940	2.027	2.035	+ 4.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.9
VERMONT	11.171	11.232	11.314	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.3
VIRGINIA	24.067	25.885	27.526	+ 7.6	+ 6.3	+ 14.4
WASHINGTON	23.527	23.399	46.620	- 0.5	+ 99.2	+ 98.2
WEST VIRGINIA	5.781	5.805	5.802	+ 0.4	0.0	+ 0.4
WISCONSIN	43.445	44.485	49.055	+ 2.4	+ 10.3	+ 12.9
WYOMING	0.216	0.225	0.250	+ 4.2	+ 11.1	+ 15.7
PUERTO RICO	17.611	22.433	(22.433)	+27.4	0.0	+ 27.4
Totals	$2,030.111	$2,221.133	$2,501.275	+ 9.4%	+ 12.6%	+ 23.2%
State Average				+11.4%	+ 10.6%	+ 24.8%
Standard Deviation				18.3	21.7	36.0

Table One shows that, between 1991-92 and 1992-93, the combined aid from all four types of programs grew by 9.4 percent, from $2.030 billion to $2.221 billion. This year the combined aid is expected to grow by 12.6 percent to $2.501 billion. Therefore, in two years the total is expected to grow by over 23 percent, well above the rate of inflation in state grant recipients' college costs, about 8 percent per year.

But changes in total grant dollars represent only part of the picture. An examination of individual state's experiences helps illuminate the general situation for all states. Since states do not always increase their program funding, or they sometimes shift emphases from one program to another, one important measure of how well all states are doing is how many of them lose grant dollars each year.

Eleven states awarded fewer dollars in 1992-93 than they did in 1991-92. They include: Alabama, Alaska, California, Florida, Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Washington. But just six states expect to award fewer dollars in 1993-94 than in 1992-93. They include: Alaska, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

Another way of looking at how well states are doing is to count how many are able to increase their grant dollars at a percentage growth rate that exceeds the annual rate of inflation in college costs. Last year 25 states met this "standard." But only 21 are expected to meet it this year. However, 28 states expect to increase their award dollars by more than the two-year inflation in costs. The reason that 28 states expect award increases in excess of cost inflation over the two-year period is that some had substantially greater growth in one year than another.

Here are the actual 1992 and expected 1993 growth rates for states where this pattern of wide differences in growth rates was most evident:

	Actual 1992 Rate	Expected 1993 Rate
Alabama	-2.4%	+20.5%
California	-13.9%	+39.1%
Florida	-4.2%	+27.0%
Kansas	+3.7%	+32.9%
Kentucky	+20.4%	+0.8%
Massachusetts	+92.5%	-1.7%
Minnesota	+4.1%	+21.5%
North Carolina	+37.9%	+3.5%
North Dakota	+28.9%	+0.9%
Washington	-0.5%	+98.2%

Although 47 states expect to award more grant dollars in 1993-94 than in 1991-92, just 28 of them expect increases that will keep up with inflation in college costs. The other 19 expect increases, but not large enough ones to keep pace with growing costs. Five expect no growth or actual losses: Alaska, Iowa, Montana, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

The states that expect the largest two-year growth rates are:

	Percent	From	To
Georgia	220.6	$19,620,000	$58,995,000
Louisiana	126.8	$5,138,000	$11,654,000
Washington	98.2	$23,527,000	$46,620,000
Massachusetts	89.3	$23,940,000	$45,309,000
Arkansas	54.5	$5,465,000	$8,443,000
Arizona	53.5	$2,283,000	$3,504,000

Ten states expect to add more than $20 million to their grant programs between 1991-92 and 1993-94. They are, in rank order:

	Increase	From	To
New York	$116,376,000	$523,434,000	$639,810,000
Georgia	$39,375,000	$19,620,000	$58,995,000
New Jersey	$34,622,000	$110,054,000	$144,676,000
California	$34,581,000	$175,525,000	$210,106,000
Pennsylvania	$30,343,000	$158,612,000	$188,955,000
Illinois	$28,923,000	$203,707,000	$232,630,000
Ohio	$25,492,000	$81,799,000	$107,291,000
Washington	$23,093,000	$23,527,000	$46,620,000
Minnesota	$21,619,000	$81,341,000	$102,960,000
Massachusetts	$21,369,000	$23,940,000	$45,309,000

The dollar increases in just these ten states should represent about 80 percent of the expected increases in all 52 states. New York's expected increase alone should represent about 25 percent of the two-year growth in state grant dollars.

It is clear from these data that, in terms of growth in dollars of grant aid in the two-year period, the major "success stories" are in Georgia, Massachusetts, and Washington. These three states are among the leaders in both percentage and dollar growth rates. The growth in Georgia and Washington represents <u>new</u> support of their grant programs while the growth in Massachusetts represents <u>renewed</u> support of its programs. In 1990-91 Massachusetts spent slightly more on its grant programs than it expects to spend this year, $46,000,000 versus $45,309,000.

The bottom row of data in Table One display the average per state growth rates for the 52 states for the three growth periods. The means suggest little difference in the average growth patterns between 1991-92 and 1992-93 and between 1992-93 and 1993-94. Both years, on the average, are pretty good ones. The current year may not, however, be quite as good for all states in general as last year, because fewer states are expected to keep up with inflation in college costs — 21 in 1993-94 versus 25 in 1992-93.

Other State Aid Programs

In addition to need-based and non-need-based grant programs for undergraduates and graduate/professional school students, NASSGP agencies also administer a wide variety of other types of student aid programs. They include Stafford, SLS, and PLUS Loan programs, work-study programs, institutional matching funds, and federal Douglas Scholarship and Byrd Honors Scholarship programs. The programs are listed in Table 6. The diversity of programs listed indicate the scope of financial aid programs supported by the states' NASSGP agencies.

The NASSGP agencies are not the only state agencies administering student aid programs for the states. Table 7 lists 106 state-supported (by funding and/or administration) programs that 31 respondents reported were administered by other "non-NASSGP" agencies in their states. Most of these programs assist health professions students, aid veterans or their dependents, or provide tuition waivers to various student groups.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 8 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported spending $71.4 million in SSIG funds in 1992-93. They anticipate spending just slightly more this year, $72.0 million.

Nine states each spent more than $2 million last year and expect to spend as much in 1993-94. They include: California, $11.2 million; New York, $6.1 million; Illinois, $4.2 million; Texas, $3.9 million; Pennsylvania, $3.2 million; Michigan, $3.0 million; Ohio, $2.9 million; Massachusetts, $2.34 million; and Florida, $2.28 million. These nine states will combine to spend $39.2 million or 54 percent of the total for all 52 states. Another fourteen states each expect to spend over $1 million and collectively should spend $19.3 million. Therefore, 23 states are expected to spend over 81 percent of the total funds allocated to 52 states.

Fourteen states' SSIG allocations are expected to represent at least one-fourth of the total amounts they will spend on need-based grant aid. Alabama, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming expect about 40 percent of their award dollars to come from the SSIG program. On the other hand, SSIG funds should represent under 2 percent of the award dollars from the programs in Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Rhode Island will receive no SSIG allocation in 1993-94 as it failed to meet the program's "maintenance of level of effort" criteria.

Years of Program Initiation

Table 9 shows when the 217 programs with reported initiation dates first began to make awards to students. The frequency distribution of initiation dates is as follows:

	Number of Programs	Percent
1970 or Before	39	18.0%
1971 to 1975	46	21.2
1976 to 1980	31	14.3
1981 to 1985	35	16.1
1986 to 1990	47	21.6
1991 to 1993	19	8.8
All Years	217	100.0%

About 47 percent of the programs were established after 1980. Before 1980, the vast majority of state grant programs were comprehensive, need-based programs serving undergraduates attending many different types of institutions. Programs established since the mid-1980s are frequently non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students and/or meet special state needs. In terms of growth in program numbers, the two five-year periods of 1971 to 1975 and 1986 to 1990 were the most productive.

Maximum Annual Grant Awards

Table 9 displays the maximum annual awards available from the grant programs for 1993-94, where a specific value was reported. The median maximum award is $2,390, up from the $2,300 median for 1992-93 and the $2,000 median for 1991-92.

Here is a distribution of the maximum awards:

	Number of Programs	Percent
Under $500	8	4.3%
$500 to $999	14	7.5
$1,000 to $1,499	34	18.3
$1,500 to $1,999	22	11.8
$2,000 to $2,499	19	10.2
$2,500 to $2,999	23	12.4
$3,000 to $3,999	20	10.8
$4,000 to $4,999	11	5.9
$5,000 to $5,999	14	7.5
$6,000 to $6,999	8	4.3
$7,000 to $7,999	1	0.5
$8,000 to $8,999	2	1.1
$9,000 to $9,999	0	0.0
$10,000 and Above	10	5.4
All Programs	186	100.0%

The largest maximum awards are for graduate study, usually in the health professions: Alaska's WAMI Medical Exchange Program, $37,590, and its Western Interstate Commission For Higher Education (WICHE) program, $22,800; North Carolina's Board of Governors Medical Scholarships, $23,800; and Utah's WICHE program, $18,400.

Need Analysis Methodologies Used By State Programs

This year's Survey respondents identified need analysis methodologies for 125 programs (see Table 9). The Federal Methodology (FM) is used to establish eligibility for aid from 89 or 71 percent of them. A modified version of the (FM) is used by ten other programs. So, in all, the FM is used for 99 or 79 percent of the need-based programs.

Twenty-five states use only the FM for their need-based programs and thirteen use the FM for one or more programs while using another methodology for other programs. And five other states use the FM and some other methodology for the same program. (In other words the programs accept more than one methodology for assessing need.) Eleven states use their own special methodologies for determining need: Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Washington.

Merit and Need-Based Eligibility Criteria

About 58 percent of the 215 state grant programs that identified need, non-need, and/or merit eligibility criteria are need-based (see Table 9). Students must demonstrate need to qualify for assistance from 125 of these programs. About 18 percent of the need-based programs also require applicants to meet merit criteria to receive an initial award. Merit is usually measured by academic aptitude test scores and/or grade point averages. (Virtually all programs require recipients to demonstrate "merit" in the form of satisfactory academic progress to receive a renewal award.)

About 51 percent of the non-need-based programs, 46 out of 90, use merit criteria to establish applicant eligibility, primarily because many are merit scholarship programs. Here are the numbers with various eligibility criteria:

Need-Based Only	103	47.9%
Need/Merit-Based	22	10.2%
Total Need-Based	125	58.1%
Non-Need-Based Only	44	20.5%
Non-Need/Merit-Based	46	21.4%
Total Non-Need-Based	90	41.9%
Total Merit-Based	68	31.6%

Here is a distribution of state grant program need-based and merit-based criteria for the 202 respondents to the 1988-89 survey:

Need-Based Only	88	43.6%
Need/Merit-Based	23	11.4%
Total Need-Based	111	55.0%
Non-Need-Based Only	43	21.3%
Non-Need/Merit-Based	48	23.8%
Total Non-Need-Based	91	45.0%
Total Merit-Based	68	35.1%

Comparing the 1988-89 to the 1993-94 data shows that the number of need-based programs has grown by 15 while the number of non-need-based programs has shrunk by one. The number of merit-based programs has remained the same. It is likely that as college costs and the demand for student aid increase, while grant funds available to meet them do not increase, that states have focused more on making their awards need-based.

Centralized and Decentralized Program Administration

Survey Report users expressed interest in knowing whether grant programs in the various states were administered on a "centralized" or "decentralized" basis. So this year's Survey asked respondents to indicate whether their programs' individual award decisions were made by central office staff ("centralized") or whether campus-based officials made individual award decisions ("decentralized").

About 68 percent of the programs (132 out of 194) that responded to this Survey item indicated their programs were centralized (see Table 9). About 84 percent of the non-need-based programs, but only 56 percent of the need-based ones, have a central administration. Here are the numbers:

	Centralized	Decentralized	Total
Need-Based Program	62	49	111
Non-Need-Based Programs	70	13	83
All Programs	132	62	194

Twenty states reported having both centralized and decentralized programs. Just nine states reported having only decentralized programs, and all are located west of the Mississippi River: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

The larger the need-based grant programs, the more likely they are to be centrally administered. Only the need-based programs in four states expect to award more than $20 million through decentralized programs this year: Washington, $45.9 million; Iowa, $31.5 million; Texas, $29.1 million, and Georgia, $26.8 million. Thirteen of the states that have decentralized need-based programs each expect to award under $3.5 million this year. The 24 states that reported any decentralized need-based grant programs for their undergraduates will combine to award about $223 million in 1993-94, only about 10 percent of all the need-based grant dollars for undergraduates. Clearly the vast majority of state grant aid is awarded through some central administration process.

Program Eligible Institutions

The Survey asked respondents to list the types of institutions where grant recipients could use their awards: public and private four-year and two-year colleges, public and private vocational-technical schools, public and private schools of nursing, and "other" institutions. Half the programs (108 out of 216) can be considered "comprehensive" in that their awards can be used at public and private four-year and two-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution (see Table 10).

Here is a frequency distribution of states with programs that serve students at each institutional type in 1993-94:

	States	Programs	Percent of Programs
Four-Year Public Colleges	51	185	85.6%
Four-Year Private Colleges	51	174	80.6%
Two-Year Public Colleges	51	161	74.5%
Two-Year Private Colleges	47	141	65.3%
Public Vo-Tech Schools	38	97	44.9%
Private Vo-Tech Schools	34	75	34.7%
Public Nursing Schools	36	83	38.4%
Private Nursing Schools	37	94	43.5%

Over eight out of ten programs serve four-year college students. Only one state, Wyoming, has no programs to serve students at four-year private colleges, because it has none; and South Carolina's program serves only private colleges. Over one-third of the programs serve students attending non-collegiate postsecondary institutions.

During the past five years there has been a greater percentage increase in the number of programs serving students at less-than-four-year institutions than in the number serving four-year colleges. Here are the data for 1988-89 and this year, along with the percentage changes:

	1988-89	1993-94	Number/Percent Change	
Four-Year Public Colleges	168	185	17	10.1%
Four-Year Private Colleges	158	174	16	10.1%
Two-Year Public Colleges	139	161	22	15.8%
Two-Year Private Colleges	117	141	24	20.5%
Public Vo-Tech Schools	68	97	29	42.6%
Private Vo-Tech Schools	64	75	11	17.2%
Public Nursing Schools	69	83	14	20.3%
Private Nursing Schools	78	94	16	20.5%

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Dollars By Institutional Types

Some Survey Report users have found it helpful to know what percentages and amounts of the states' award dollars go to students attending public and private institutions. From time to time a table offering estimates of those data have been offered in the Reports. Because previous years' Survey estimates of these data were not always accurate, it was decided to collect actual data for the most recent complete year, 1992-93. These data are reported in Tables 11 and 12.

The Table 11 data show the percentage of awards and dollars from each responding state's need-based undergraduate programs that go to students at in-state public institutions, in-state private institutions, and out-of-state institutions. Eight states did not respond to this part of the survey: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Puerto Rico. The data show that 64.8 percent of the recipients attended in-state public institutions, 33.5 percent attended in-state private institutions, and the remaining 1.7 percent went to institutions that were located in other states. Although only 33.5 percent of the 1992-93 recipients attended in-state private institutions, they got 48.3 percent of the grant dollars, primarily because of their higher costs and consequent greater financial need. The students who went to out-of-state institutions got only 0.8 percent of the dollars. But there were only 22,638 students included in the responses and only ten states reported any.

Table 12 summarizes the numbers and dollars by states. The states that make the most awards to recipients at public institutions include: New York, 192,174 recipients; Illinois, 77,728; Pennsylvania, 66,762; Ohio, 64,852; and California, 60,419. The states that make the most awards to students at private institutions include: New York, 122,564; Pennsylvania, 53,368; Michigan, 35,957; Illinois, 34,272; and New Jersey, 20,810.

Only eight states make awards to more students at private than at public institutions: Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. But twelve states award more dollars to students at private than at public institutions. In addition to the eight states just named, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont also award more dollars to private than to public institutions' students. About 58 percent of these twelve states' dollars go to private institutions' students. Only 35 percent of the remaining 44 states' dollars go to students at private institutions.

Characteristics of Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Recipients

The Survey asked respondents to identify how their 1992-93 recipients and award dollars were distributed among different student categories. In previous years' Surveys respondents were asked to estimate these data for the then current years. But those estimates were sometimes rather inaccurate, so this year's Survey asked them for the actual data for 1992-93. Still not all states could answer for all categories of students. However, from 43 to 95 percent of the state-supported, need-based grant aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the data probably provide a realistic, if not totally statistically precise, picture of some important characteristics of the grant recipients. The data are summarized in Table 13.

About 7 percent of the recipients were enrolled part-time, up slightly from about 5 percent five years ago, in 1988-89. About 60 percent of the recipients whose gender was known were females, up slightly from the 58 percent of five years ago. But this trend merely reflects the increasing percentage of females enrolled in colleges in general.

Almost 30 percent of the recipients are first-year students, with 19 percent having graduated from high school in the year they entered college. About 32 percent of the 1988-89 recipients were first-year students. The slight drop in the proportion of first-year recipients suggests that more grant recipients are remaining in school longer as college efforts to improve retention become more successful.

The grant recipients' ages are increasing, with 25 percent of age 26 or older. Only 21 percent of the 1988-89 respondents were this old. And just 16 percent of the 1984-85 grant recipients were this old.

Since the recipient population is older, it is not surprising that more are independent or self-supporting. In 1992-93, 43 percent of the recipients were independent, up from 37 percent in 1988-89 and 29 percent in 1983-84.

The median family income of all grant recipients was about $14,540 in 1992-93, up by 13 percent from the 1988-89 median of $12,910. However, when inflation is taken into account and the 1988-89 and 1992-93 medians are expressed in 1992 dollars, the "constant dollar" medians look like this:

	Current Dollars	Pct. Change	Constant Dollars	Pct. Change
1988-89	$12,910	--	$15,200	--
1992-93	$14,540	+12.6%	$14,540	-4.3%

It appears that the state grant programs were serving a relatively slightly less affluent population in 1992-93 than in 1988-89. This is in part a reflection of their serving increased proportions of independent students, whose family incomes typically are well below $10,000.

The 1992-93 recipients distributed themselves among the different institutional types in much the same proportions as the 1988-89 recipients. Here are the recipients' institutional types for the two years:

	1988-89	1992-93
Four-Year Public Colleges	40.5%	39.6%
Four-Year Private Colleges	28.4%	27.8%
Two-Year Public Colleges	19.0%	21.2%
Two-Year Private Colleges	1.8%	1.4%
Proprietary/Business, Trade, Technical	5.3%	4.6%
All Other Schools	5.0%	5.4%

About six out of ten recipients in both cohorts attended public colleges, but the 1992-93 recipients were slightly more likely to attend two-year colleges.

Where recipients enrolled changed little between 1988-89 and 1992-93. Their shares of the total grant award dollars changed more. Here is how the award dollars were distributed among students at the different institutional types:

	1988-89	1992-93
Four-Year Public Colleges	29.8%	34.1%
Four-Year Private Colleges	46.0	40.0
Two-Year Public Colleges	11.5	14.4
Two-Year Private Colleges	2.5	2.2
Proprietary/Business, Trade, Technical All Other Schools	6.8	6.4

The recipients who attended public colleges seem to have gotten a larger share of the state grant dollars in 1992-93 than in 1988-89, 48.5 percent versus 41.3 percent. This is, in part, because slightly more students enrolled at public colleges. But it may also be because tuition and fee costs rose by higher rates at public colleges than at private colleges between 1988-89 and 1992-93, 44 percent versus 36 percent, thereby creating a greater demand for grants among public college applicants.

Because the changes mentioned above were modest ones, it can be concluded that there is a great deal of stability in the characteristics of state grant recipients and in the way funds are distributed among them.

State Appropriations To Institutions For Financial Aid

The Survey compilers have recognized that Survey results do not always reflect every state's total financial commitment to student aid programs, even grant programs, which are the focus of the Annual Reports. Virtually all public institutions in all states use some of their general appropriations to help fund grant programs on their campuses. These dollars could be considered a part of the states' support of grant programs. Unfortunately, in most states the actual amounts of appropriations used for grant dollars are not readily available, if they are available at all. Therefore, this and previous surveys have not attempted to collect these data.

However, when states make appropriations to institutions that are earmarked specifically for financial aid purposes, the data on these appropriations should be available. So respondents were asked to identify such appropriations in their states. The data that 18 states provided are displayed in Table 14. The total dollars sum to almost $313 million, with over $20 million reported by New York ($74 million), California ($50 million), Virginia ($48 million), North Carolina ($28 million), Washington ($24 million), and Connecticut ($21 million). So nearly 80 percent of the dollars will be spent by just six of the 20 reporting states.

The states were asked to indicate what types of aid the appropriations could be used for and what kinds of students could receive aid to attend which types of institutions. The Survey asked respondents to estimate what percentage of the funds are awarded for "gift aid" (e.g., grants, scholarships, fellowships, and tuition remission awards).

When the respondents could identify these proportions the dollars were counted in the states' total grant aid and appear in the "Other Aid" column of Table 1. When the respondents could provide no estimate of the proportion of appropriations used for "gift aid," no dollar amounts were added to "Other Aid." When the respondents reported "institutional aid" for this item and had already identified the program dollars elsewhere on the Survey the "institutional" dollars were not counted in Table 1. This avoided "double counting."

The Survey asked whether full-time and part-time or undergraduate and graduate/ professional school students could receive awards from the appropriations to institutions. Thirteen of the 20 states said that all four student categories could receive the aid.

The types of institutions at which appropriations could be used varied considerably among the states. All states allowed the funds to be used at public institutions. But Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania allowed private institutions to use the funds.

Only six states indicated that all their appropriations had to be used for need-based awards: California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. But only Alabama and Colorado said that none of the funds had to be used for need-based awards. The remaining twelve states could use some of the funds for need-based and non-need-based awards.

SECTION III

NEW PROGRAMS, PROGRAM CHANGES, AND PROGRAM PLANS

This section of the Report describes program changes that the states have implemented, will implement, or have in the planning stages.

New Programs Started in 1993-94

Seven states identified new programs that began in 1993-94. All are for undergraduates only. Alabama and Missouri implemented programs that recognize the importance of military service to the nation. Alabama's Tuition Benefits for Members of the National Guard program expects to provide $600,000 in tuition benefits to students to study at public institutions in the state. Missouri's Vietnam Veterans Survivors Act program is funded at just $14,000 this year to provide tuition assistance to the dependent children of veterans who died as a consequence of the war. Recipients may attend public or private colleges. Neither program is need-based.

Ohio implemented a need-based programs for part-time students to attend four-year and two-year public colleges. The Part-Time Student Instructional Grants program is funded at $3,940,000 this year with a maximum award level of $3,600. As are most states' programs for part-timers, it is operated on a decentralized basis.

Florida and New York each started small merit-based programs. Florida's Most Promising Teacher Scholarship program is expected to award $232,000 to about 246 students at public and private colleges to prepare to become teachers. New York's Empire State Public Employees Scholarships program is expected to provide $120,000 to twelve recipients who are dependents of employees of the state government.

Tennessee's need-based Student Assistance Award Restoration Act program expects to provide $1,250,000 to 3,063 students at four-year and two-year private colleges in the Volunteer State. Its purpose is to help reduce the "gap" between costs of attendance at private and public colleges.

The largest program to be created this year is Georgia's HOPE grant program, which expects to award $33.3 million to 30,000 undergraduates to attend public colleges and vocational-technical schools and private two-year and four-year colleges. The program is funded by proceeds from the new state lottery. Some awards are need-based and others are non-need-based. The program is designed to assure that all Georgia high school students, early in their education careers, that funds will be available to help pay for postsecondary education.

Program Considerations and Program Changes For 1994-95 and Beyond

Each year the Survey asks respondents to offer any comments they believe will help readers better understand their agency and program situations. The comments of the 34 respondents to this question are displayed in Table 15. Six states addressed their problems in obtaining enough funds to meet the demand for assistance: Alaska, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. On the other hand, Minnesota and New Mexico indicated that their funding rose enough to cover increased applicant need and Louisiana's supplemental

appropriation made it possible to fully fund its Honors Scholarship and Tuition Assistance programs.

California and Tennessee noted that, while their funding levels increased substantially, additional funds are needed. New Jersey indicated that, since the rate of increase in applications for aid has slowed, it was able to restore and increase award values to accommodate tuition increases.

Ohio described major changes in the structure of its program administration, with its programs being administered for the first time this year by the Ohio Student Aid Commission instead of the Board of Regents.

Twenty-five states offered comments on what they considered significant changes to their programs and operations next year (see Table 16). Five states will change their applications procedures to allow students to file for state grants with just the Free Application for Federal Student Assistance (FAFSA): Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

Missouri plans to enhance its application processes. And Ohio intends to refine its FAFSA State Grant Application System.

Iowa and Vermont expect to experience some program funding problems and Nevada noted that it could lose its program entirely if the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program were no longer funded.

One of the biggest program changes is expected in Oregon, where the legislature has decided that all State Need Grant funds will go to students at private colleges, to compensate for funds eliminated from other programs.

Virginia expects to consolidate programs and change specialized programs to more general ones. The Illinois Student Assistance Commission will begin administering nine scholarship and grant programs currently being administered by another state agency.

New Jersey and Wisconsin mentioned their need to continue to monitor and evaluate the effects on their programs of the changes in the Federal Methodology for need analysis.

This year only ten states responded to the Survey item that asked whether they were planning any new student aid programs for the next couple of years (see Table 17). This is the smallest number of respondents to this survey item in many years, possibly suggesting that new initiatives are becoming harder to implement and/or fund.

Three states mentioned implementing "guaranteed access" programs in which low-income high school students are "guaranteed" enough grant aid to enroll if they meet certain performance criteria, generally related to their academic programs. Maryland's Guaranteed Access Grant program is scheduled for implementation in FY 1996 and is expected to assist poverty-level students with grants to defray college expenses not covered by Pell Grants. New York is hoping to proceed with its Liberty Scholarship Program in 1995-96. It was scheduled to be implemented in 1991-92, but encountered program funding problems. The program will

feature counseling and mentoring services to students along with grant awards to supplement other state and federal grant aid.

North Carolina has authorized a limited form of "guaranteed access" program for students to attend one of five historically Black colleges within the University of North Carolina. The colleges may make commitments to admit and aid promising high school students if the students agree to fulfill specified performance criteria.

California is close to passing legislation creating a state community service program which would fund work-study efforts and offer loan forgiveness for certain kinds of employment. Florida is considering starting categorical aid programs to encourage occupational therapists and physical therapists to work in public school systems. And Missouri continues to plan for scholarship programs mentioned in last year's Survey to aid graduate students, students with talent in art, math, and science, and part-time employed undergraduates.

Illinois is exploring the possibility of reducing its numbers of programs by combining several. South Carolina hopes to create a need-based grant program to assist students at public as well as private colleges.

SECTION IV

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE GRANT DOLLAR EXPENDITURES BY STATES

This section of the Report describes the state-by-state trends for the financial aid programs on which states spend the most grant money, their need-based grant programs for undergraduates. It is believed that assessments of changes over a five-year period will provide a more accurate picture of state support of their aid programs than would just comparing this year with last year.

The changes are assessed in four different ways. The first assessment involves comparing the states' grant dollar expenditures for this year with the amounts spent five years ago, in 1988-89. The second assessment involves comparing "net" changes in program funding levels for two years before and after 1991-92, to determine whether states' support of their programs is, on the average, increasing, slowing, or decreasing. The third assessment involves comparing the average annual funding levels for two years before and after 1991-92, to determine if they are keeping pace with increases in college costs. And the fourth assessment involves combining the second and third, to determine which states' programs are experiencing "consistent and substantial growth" during the five-year period.

The amounts states spent on their need-based programs for undergraduates for 1988-89 through 1993-94 data are displayed in Table 18. While combined dollars from all states are expected to grow by about 54 percent, the median growth rate for individual states is only 36 percent. The average expected growth rate for the 52 states is higher than the median, at about 56 percent, primarily because 13 states expect to increase their award dollars by 80 percent or more.

Seven states expect to award more than twice as much in 1993-94 as in 1988-89. They include: Georgia, 417 percent more; Maine, 267 percent; Washington, 263 percent; Louisiana, 227 percent; North Carolina, 222; Nebraska, 155 percent; and North Dakota, 109 percent. Arkansas and Alaska expect to almost double their awards, increasing by 97 percent and 94 percent, respectively.

Here is a frequency distribution of the expected five-year percentage changes for the 52 states:

Up 100 Percent or More	7	GA, LA, ME, NE, NC, ND, & WA
Up 90 to 99 Percent	2	AK & AR
Up 80 to 89 Percent	4	FL, ID, MD, & NM
Up 70 to 79 Percent	3	CO, NJ, & NY
Up 60 to 69 Percent	3	CA, KS, & KY
Up 50 to 59 Percent	5	DE, IN, MN, OH, & PA
Up 40 to 49 Percent	1	IL
Up 30 to 39 Percent	4	OK, TN, TX, & WI
Up 20 to 29 Percent	4	HI, OR, PR, & VT
Up 10 to 19 Percent	4	IA, SD, WV, & WY
Up 1 to 9 Percent	5	AL, MI, MS, MO, & UT
Down 1 to 9 Percent	7	AZ, CT, DC, MT, NV, NH, & SC
Down More Than 10 Percent	3	MA, RI, & VA

Ten states expect to spend less than they spent five years ago, with Massachusetts and Rhode Island expecting to award 28 percent, and Virginia 20 percent, fewer dollars. Massachusetts's award dollars began to fall in 1989-90, reached their lowest point in 1991-92, and then bounced back to basically level funding in 1992-93 and 1993-94 at about $45 million. Rhode Island's program was "level-funded" at about $9 million per year from 1988-89 through 1991-92 but then its funds dropped to slightly over $8 million last year and are expected to reach only $6.5 million in 1993-94. Virginia's programs were funded at about $4.4 million in 1987-88, rose to around $8 million for 1988-89 and 1989-90, slipped slightly to $7.3 million in 1990-91, dropped below $5 million in 1991-92, but have risen to about $6.4 million for last year and this year.

This is a good place to mention that the data on the need-based grant programs do not always represent a state's total commitment to student aid. In Virginia's case, more dollars are allocated directly to colleges and universities to use for financial aid purposes than are appropriated to its state-funded and operated need-based grant programs. Therefore, while the data for Virginia suggest a diminished commitment to student aid they actually represent only reduced funding of the state's need-based grant programs.

North Carolina's situation is similar in that much of its grant dollars are allocated directly to its colleges and universities. In this context, it should be noted that the sharp increase in the award dollars for North Carolina's need-based grant program does not represent an dramatic increase in available funds for students. Administrative control of some programs shifted from the University of North Carolina to the state's Education Assistance Authority and, consequently, the funds were counted in the state's need-based program totals.

Higher five-year growth rates are associated with larger initial program funding levels. In 1992-93, only 18 states awarded more than $20 million through their need-based grant programs. However, eleven, or about 61 percent, of them (California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington) expect above-the-median growth rates for the five-year period. Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Puerto Rico, Texas, and Wisconsin are the only states that awarded more than $20 million in 1992-93 and expect below-the-median growth rates. And Texas and Wisconsin anticipate rates that are just slightly below the median. Only 15, or 44 percent, of the 34 states that awarded under $20 million expect above-the-median five-year percentage growth rates.

Most states' growth patterns are not consistently upward. A year of growth may be followed by a year or two of losses, or vice versa. For example, only twelve states experienced growth in each year after 1988-89. They include Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

Because the growth patterns are not consistently in one direction, a comparison of changes from 1988-89 to 1993-94 does not present a complete picture of the trends in the states within the five year period. One way to assess these "interim year" growth patterns is to examine "net" changes in award dollars, adding when a state's dollars increase but subtracting when they decrease in the following year.

The "net" change comparisons are for 1989-90 to 1991-92 and for 1991-92 to 1993-94 to derive two-year growth patterns around the "middle" year, 1991-92. The data are displayed in the first three columns of Table Two on the next page. The first state listed, California, will serve as an example of how the comparisons are made. California increased its grant dollars from $153,045,000 in 1989-90 to $161,642,000 in 1990-91 and then to $172,852,000 in 1991-92, for a net change of $19,807,000 in the first period. Between 1991-92 and 1992-93, California decreased its grant dollars from $172,852,000 to $149,238,000, a loss of $23,614,000. But in 1993-94, California expects to increase its grant dollars to $207,969,000, a gain of $58,731,000. Subtracting the $23,614,000 million loss from this year's anticipated increase of $58,731,000 yields a positive "net" change of $35,117,000, the amount displayed in the second column of Table Two.

In terms of "net" changes, California expects to do better in the second or more recent time period, increasing its award dollars by $15,310,000 more in that second period than in the first.

When the "Difference" column for "net" changes was examined, it was discovered that 35 states expect larger "net" growth in the most recent years. This is a very positive indication of growth in the states' programs. In last year's report, only 28 states expected larger "net" growth in the most recent, 1990-91 to 1992-93, two-year period than in the earlier, 1988-89 to 1990-91, two-year period. So between last year and this year there was a 25 percent increase (from 28 to 35) in the number of states with greater recent year "net" growth.

Only eleven of the twenty states, 55 percent, expecting to award more than $20 million this year should experience greater "net" growth in the most recent two-year period. But 75 percent of the states with smaller programs, 24 out of 32, are expected to experience greater "net" growth in the most recent time period. Last year only 51 percent of the states with smaller programs, 17 out of 33, expected greater "net" growth in the most recent two-year period. For the smaller states, the general five-year trend is toward greater "net" growth in the most recent years. Slightly over half the larger states expect greater "net" growth in the most recent years.

The last three columns of Table Two display the average annual award amounts for the first and the most recent two-year periods. These amounts are compared to see whether they increased or decreased, and by how much.

Only six states expect smaller average annual award dollars in the most recent two-year period. Last year thirteen states fit this description. Massachusetts is the only state that expects to award at least $20 million this year and expects smaller average award dollars in the most recent years.

Only three of the sixteen states that expect to award between $5 million and $17 million this year expect smaller average award dollars in the most recent years: South Carolina, 5 percent less; Virginia, 12 percent less, and Rhode Island, 12 percent less. New Hampshire and Alabama are the only two states out of the sixteen smallest that award under $5 million and expect smaller average awards dollars in the most recent years.

TABLE TWO

NET DOLLAR CHANGES IN UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED GRANT AWARDS
AND AVERAGE ANNUAL COMBINED GRANT AWARDS BY STATES
1989-90 TO 1991-92 AND 1991-92 TO 1993-94
(dollar amounts in millions)

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1989-1991	1991-1993	Difference	1989-1991	1991-1993	Percent Difference
California	+$ 19.807	+$ 35.117	+$15.310	$ 162.513	$ 176.686	+ 8.7%
Illinois	+ 13.392	+ 30.056	+ 16.664	179.874	200.662	+11.5
Minnesota	+ 23.186	+ 21.598	- 1.588	71.371	89.642	+25.6
New Jersey	+ 15.873	+ 35.031	+ 19.158	90.540	115.491	+27.6
New York	+ 121.540	+ 114.654	- 6.886	438.403	572.796	+30.7
Pennsylvania	+ 25.748	+ 30.659	+ 4.911	144.275	172.894	+19.8
Subtotal	+$219.546	+$267.115	+$47.569	$1,086.976	$1,328.171	+22.2%
Connecticut	+$ 0.680	+$ 0.046	-$ 0.634	$ 20.363	$ 20.680	+ 1.6%
Florida	+ 9.145	+ 1.998	- 7.147	24.714	28.909	+ 17.0
Georgia	+ 0.477	+ 21.769	+ 21.292	4.920	12.365	+151.3
Indiana	+ 8.567	+ 5.373	- 3.194	46.357	54.022	+ 16.5
Iowa	+ 2.187	+ 0.064	- 2.123	34.236	34.485	+ 0.7
Kentucky	+ 4.391	+ 3.623	- 0.768	16.489	19.358	+ 17.4
Maryland	+ 1.453	+ 7.460	+ 6.007	15.553	19.795	+ 27.3
Massachusetts	- 27.154	+ 21.369	+ 48.523	40.178	38.197	- 4.9
Michigan	+ 7.395	+ 1.619	- 5.776	72.585	78.979	+ 8.8
Ohio	+ 3.427	+ 20.665	+ 17.238	55.241	65.838	+ 19.2
Puerto Rico	- 0.324	+ 3.629	+ 3.953	16.704	18.907	+ 13.2
Texas	+ 2.601	+ 1.717	- 0.884	25.435	28.235	+ 11.0
Washington	+ 9.602	+ 23.090	+ 13.488	19.516	31.181	+ 59.8
Wisconsin	+ 4.252	+ 4.268	+ 0.016	40.920	43.890	+ 7.3
Subtotal	+$26.699	+$116.690	+$89.991	$433.211	$494.842	+ 14.2%

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1989-1991	1991-1993	Difference	1989-1991	1991-1993	Percent Difference
Colorado	+$2.031	+$ 4.100	+$ 2.069	$11.335	$ 14.173	+ 25.0%
Missouri	- 0.654	+ 0.982	+ 1.636	10.672	10.716	+ 0.4
Oklahoma	+ 1.021	+ 0.793	- 0.228	12.025	13.111	+ 9.0
Oregon	+ 1.931	+ 0.880	- 1.051	11.308	12.290	+ 8.7
North Carolina	- 0.138	+ 11.528	+ 11.666	2.824	10.397	+268.2
South Carolina	- 1.350	- 0.005	+ 1.345	17.617	16.768	- 4.8
Tennessee	- 0.184	+ 3.962	+ 4.146	13.086	14.606	+ 11.6
Vermont	- 0.118	+ 0.148	+ 0.266	10.780	11.086	+ 2.8
Subtotal	+$2.539	+$22.388	+$19.849	$89.647	$103.147	+ 15.1%
Arkansas	+$0.796	+$2.959	+$2.163	$ 4.192	$ 6.292	+50.1%
Kansas	+ 0.109	+ 2.473	+ 2.364	6.509	7.486	+15.0
Louisiana	+ 1.660	+ 1.928	+ 0.268	3.686	5.447	+47.8
Maine	+ 3.125	+ 0.168	- 2.957	3.894	5.047	+29.6
New Mexico	+ 1.692	+ 1.973	+ 0.281	6.458	8.285	+28.3
Rhode Island	- 0.776	- 2.641	- 1.865	9.527	7.968	-16.4
Virginia	- 3.074	+ 1.516	+ 4.590	6.736	5.898	-12.4
West Virginia	+ 0.564	+ 0.021	- 0.543	5.519	5.796	+ 5.0
Subtotal	+$4.096	+$8.397	+$4.301	$46.521	$52.219	+12.2%
Alabama	-$0.801	+$0.100	+$0.901	$ 2.682	$ 2.226	-17.0%
Arizona	- 1.142	+ 1.198	+ 2.340	3.005	3.068	+ 2.1
Delaware	- 0.050	+ 0.364	+ 0.414	0.976	1.066	+ 9.2
Dist of Columbia	- 0.091	+ 0.044	+ 0.135	0.998	1.009	+ 1.1
Mississippi	- 0.112	+ 0.124	+ 0.236	1.170	1.210	+ 3.4
Nebraska	+ 1.094	+ 0.316	- 0.778	1.946	2.555	+31.3
North Dakota	+ 0.233	+ 0.561	+ 0.328	1.298	1.843	+42.0
Utah	- 0.057	+ 0.098	+ 0.155	1.042	1.095	+ 5.1
Subtotal	-$0.926	+$2.805	+$3.731	$13.117	$14.072	+ 7.3%

	Net Dollar Change			Average Annual		
	1989-1991	1991-1993	Difference	1989-1991	1991-1993	Percent Difference
Alaska	+$0.247	-$0.021	-$0.268	$0.389	$0.471	+21.1%
Hawaii	- 0.094	+ 0.116	+ 0.210	0.657	0.701	+ 6.7
Idaho	+ 0.137	+ 0.151	+ 0.014	0.393	0.583	+48.3
Montana	- 0.001	- 0.013	- 0.012	0.404	0.415	+ 2.8
Nevada	- 0.026	+ 0.016	+ 0.042	0.333	0.337	+ 1.2
New Hampshire	- 0.093	+ 0.015	+ 0.108	0.838	0.825	- 1.6
South Dakota	- 0.024	+ 0.109	+ 0.133	0.484	0.552	+14.0
Wyoming	- 0.025	+ 0.034	+ 0.059	0.223	0.230	+ 3.3
Subtotal	+$0.121	+$0.407	+$0.286	$3.721	$4.114	+10.6%
Grand Total	+$252.075	+$417.802	+$165.727	$1,673.193	$1,996.565	+19.3%

The data suggest that states that annually spend the most on their need-based grant programs are more likely to award greater average dollars in the most recent years. Higher five-year growth rates were also more predominant among the larger states. However, more positive "net" changes in annual award levels were observed among the smaller states.

Combining these latter two types of comparisons yields a fourth and final picture of the trends during the five years. This involves consideration of whether the states' "net" changes were larger in the more recent time period and whether the increase in the average annual amounts awarded exceeded 16 percent. If states experienced, or expect to experience, greater "net" changes in the most recent time period and their average annual award dollars grew by at least 16 percent, it can be concluded that they are experiencing "substantial and consistent" growth in program funds. For the average annual dollars to have kept pace with the growth in college costs and the consequent demand for grant aid, the most recent time period average would have to be at least 16 percent greater than the first average.

This year thirteen states met the criteria for "substantial and consistent" growth. Two expect to award more than $100 million: New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Four expect to award at least $20 million: Georgia, Maryland, Ohio, and Washington. Five expect to award between $5 million and $17 million in 1993-94: Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, and North Carolina. The remaining two, Idaho and North Dakota, expect to award under $2.7 million.

The second most positive growth category is comprised of states whose "net" changes are decreasing, which indicates growth is slowing in recent years, but whose difference in average annual awards indicates that growth is still keeping pace with increases in costs. This category includes eight states. Five of them are among the 20 states with the largest programs: Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, and New York. Alaska, Maine, and Nebraska are the other three states.

Twenty-two states' patterns fit the third most positive growth category in that they expect greater "net" changes in the most recent time period, so they are adding more dollars to their programs, but their average annual dollars added are not keeping pace with increases in costs. They include: five of the 20 states with the largest programs, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Wisconsin; six of the 16 states expected to award between $5 million and $17 million, Kansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia; and eleven of the 16 states with the smallest programs: Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Nine states fit the least positive category in that they expect smaller net changes in the most recent time period and their average annual dollars awarded are not keeping pace with the increase in costs. They include four of the 20 states with the largest programs, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, and Texas; four of the 16 states expected to award between $5 million and $17 million, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia; and just one of the 16 states with the smallest programs, Montana.

It should be of interest to compare the numbers of states in each of the four categories of change this year and in the past two years. Here are the numbers:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
"Net Change" Increasing and Annual Average Awards Growing By More Than 16 Percent	12	10	13
"Net Change" Decreasing But Annual Average Awards Growing By More Than 16 Percent	6	8	8
"Net Change" Increasing But Annual Average Awards Growing By Less Than 16 Percent	23	18	22
"Net Change" Decreasing and Annual Average Awards Growing By Less Than 16 Percent	11	16	9

That 21 states are in the two most positive categories this year, and that only 18 were in those categories during the previous two years, indicates that the five-year growth patterns are improving. That only nine states are in the most negative category this year, after sixteen fell in that category last year and eleven were in it in 1991-92, indicates that fewer states' programs find themselves in a diminishing funding trend.

It was noted throughout this discussion that larger state program sizes generally are related to positive growth patterns. This appears to be the case with the "combination categories." Here are the four categories by the states' program sizes for 1993-94:

	Large	Medium	Small
"Net Change" Increasing and Annual Average Awards Growing By More Than 16 Percent	6	5	2
"Net Change" Decreasing But Annual Average Awards Growing By More Than 16 Percent	5	1	2
"Net Change" Increasing But Annual Average Awards Growing By Less Than 16 Percent	5	6	11
"Net Change" Decreasing and Annual Average Awards Growing By Less Than 16 Percent	4	4	1

One can assign a "score" of "4" to the first category, a "3" to the second category, a "2" to the third category, and "1" to the fourth or bottom category and calculate an "average score" for each group. This results in an average score of 2.65 for the largest states (those with programs of $20 million or more), a score of 2.44 for the "medium" states (those with programs awarding between $5 million and $17 million), and a score of 2.31 for the smallest states (those with programs awarding under $5 million). Therefore, the larger the states' programs, the more likely they will have more positive growth patterns. The relationship is, however, only a modest one and there are exceptions to the general rule.

What can be written to best summarize the five-year trends in growth in need-based grant dollars states make available to undergraduates? There is evidence of positive trends for 43 of the 52 states. They are adding more money annually to their programs in more recent years or their average annual award dollar amounts are growing at a faster pace than are college costs. Thirteen states are achieving both growth patterns. Only nine states, down from sixteen last year and eleven the year before, are not achieving either positive growth pattern. It is worrisome, however, that four of the nine are among the twenty states with the largest programs: Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, and Texas.

SECTION V

RANKINGS OF STATE GRANT PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

This section of the Report responds to the requests of NASSGP members who find rankings of state grant program expenditures useful. The states are ranked in several ways: by estimated grant dollars per resident population; by grant dollars per resident "college-age" population; by grant dollars per full-time undergraduate enrollment; by percentage of full-time undergraduates receiving grant awards; and by total grant dollars as a percentage of state appropriations for higher education operating expenses. These rankings are presented in Tables 19 to 23. However, the rankings have several limitations that may result in rank orders that can be considered misleading. For example, a simple rank order of dollars in grant aid per capita does not take into account differences in numbers of citizens enrolled in postsecondary institutions in each state, differences in students' and their families' ability to pay for education, or differences in the costs of education — all of which would affect the need and demand for financial aid from a state's programs. Because of these limitations, these rankings should be interpreted with caution, considering what factors may and may not influence a particular state's rank.

Table 19 displays the 1993-94 rank order of states' need-based grants to undergraduates and total grants to all students in per capita dollars by their 1992 resident populations. Only seven states are expected to spend more than $10 per resident on need-based grants to undergraduates: New York, Minnesota, Vermont, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Iowa. Fourteen states are expected to spend more than $10 per capita in need- and non-need-based grants to all students: New York, Minnesota, Illinois, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Washington, California, Virginia, New Mexico, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Ohio. Thirteen states are expected to spend less than $1 per resident on need-based grants to undergraduates, and seven states are expected to spend under $1 in need- and non-need-based grants per capita.

The average per capita state expenditure for need-based grants to undergraduates is $5.76; for all grant aid, $7.80. When all states' need-based grant dollars are divided by their combined populations, the average for the "nation" is $8.61; the average for the "nation" for all grant dollars is $11.38. The median for need-based grant dollars to undergraduates is $3.59; for total grant dollars, the median is $6.35.

The relationship between states' population sizes and per capita amounts spent on all grants, which was seen in last year's Report, appears to have weakened slightly this year. In 1992-93, about 75 percent of the states (38 of 51) that ranked in the top and bottom halves of the distribution for total grant dollars per capita also ranked in the same halves of the distribution for total population. This year, nearly 71 percent of the states (36 of 51) that rank in the top and bottom halves of the distribution for total grants per capita also rank in the same halves for total population. The most notable exceptions include Vermont, which ranks 50th in population but 4th in total grants per resident; Iowa, 30th in population but 7th in total grants per resident; and Delaware, 46th in population but 18th in total grants per capita. Texas, on the other hand, ranks 3rd in total population but only 33rd in total grants per resident; Missouri, 15th versus 31st; and Arizona, 23rd versus 47th.

Because over 75 percent of the total grant aid states award is for need-based aid to undergraduates, most states that rank high on total grants per capita also rank high on need-based aid per capita. Fourteen of the top twenty states on total grants per resident also rank in the top twenty on per capita undergraduate need-based grants (Oklahoma, North Carolina, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, and Georgia are the exceptions).

Ranking states by per capita total population may not necessarily be the best ranking method, since younger residents are not old enough to attend and many older residents choose not to attend postsecondary education institutions. Therefore, Table 20 displays the 1993-94 rank order of states' undergraduate need-based grants and total grants in per capita dollars based on their 1992 estimated "college-age" populations, i.e., the number of persons aged 18 to 24. The data for total grants per capita show that only New York plans to spend more than $300 per "college-age" resident. Minnesota, New Jersey, and Illinois plan to spend at least $200 per capita. Another eight states are expected to spend at least $100 per "college-age" resident: Vermont, Pennsylvania, Washington, Iowa, California, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The average state expenditure for total grants per capita for "college-age" residents is $77, and the median is $65. The average for the "nation" — the total amount of grants divided by the total "college-age" population — is $112. Seven states are expected to spend under $10 per "college-age" resident.

Only seven states are expected to spend $100 per "college-age" resident on need-based grants to undergraduates: New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, Illinois, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Iowa. Thirteen states are expected to spend under $10 per resident. The average state expenditure for undergraduate need-based grants per "college-age" resident is $60, and the median is $36. The average for the "nation" is $85.

In general, the rankings by entire population and the proportion of the population considered "college-age" yield similar results. A comparison between the per capita undergraduate need-based grant dollars for the total population and the "college-age" population shows that 24 of the 51 states changed their rankings when the "college-age" population was considered. However, the rankings of 15 of these 24 states changed by just one position, and only two changed by three positions: South Carolina went from 21st to 24th, and Utah from 45th to 48th.

Since the proportions of "college-age" residents actually enrolled in postsecondary institutions vary widely among the states, the rankings can be further adjusted by calculating the states' ranks on expenditures per full-time undergraduate student. Full-time undergraduates were used instead of total undergraduate enrollment because about 95 percent of all need-based state grant aid is awarded to students who attend full-time.

The data, displayed in Table 21, show that New York plans to pend over $1,100 per full-time undergraduate for need-based aid. Five other states — New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Vermont — are expected to spend at least $500 per full-time undergraduate. Five states, Indiana, Iowa, Washington, Michigan, and Connecticut, are expected to spend over $300 per full-time undergraduate, but 21 states are expected to spend under $100. The average for all states is $197. The average for the "nation" — total undergraduate need-based grant dollars divided by the combined number of full-time undergraduates — is $315, an increase of $38 from last year's Report. The median award is $122. Between 1992-93 and 1993-94, the award amount per full-time undergraduate increased in 40 states, declined in nine states (Alaska,

Florida, Joe Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Utah), and was unchanged in two states (South Dakota and Virginia).

The data for total undergraduate aid show that six states are expected to spend more than $500 per full-time undergraduate, and eight other states are planning to spend more than $300 per undergraduate. The average for all states is $230, and the median $158. The average for the "nation" is $350. Seventeen states are expected to spend less than $100 per full-time undergraduate.

A comparison between the per capita rankings for need-based grants to "college-age" populations to the rankings for full-time undergraduates shows that 43 of the 51 states' ranks changed. However, only nine states' rankings changed by four or more positions, which are considered statistically significant differences. Here are the rank orders for states whose ranks changed by more than three positions:

	Rank on "College-Age" Population	Rank on Full-Time Undergraduates
Nevada	51st	46th
Alaska	42nd	38th
Georgia	25th	20th
Massachusetts	12th	17th
Maryland	19th	15th
Oklahoma	23rd	27th
Dist. of Columbia	36th	40th
Kansas	26th	30th
Rhode Island	17th	24th

When a state's rank on need-based aid per full-time undergraduate is significantly higher than its rank on per capita aid to "college-age" residents, it is likely that a below-the-national-average proportion of its "college-age" residents are enrolled as full-time undergraduates. Nevada is a good example. When a state's rank on per capita "college-age" population is significantly higher than its rank on full-time undergraduates, it is likely that an above-the-national-average proportion of its "college-age" residents are enrolled full-time. Rhode Island and Massachusetts are good examples. These generalizations do not apply to Alaska and the District of Columbia, since so many students from the former enter colleges in other states, and the latter enrolls many students from other states.

Another way of ranking state grant expenditures is by the percentages of full-time undergraduates expected to receive grants, as shown in Table 22. These rankings were calculated by dividing the expected number of need-based award recipients, listed in Table 2 of this Report, by the estimated number of full-time undergraduates, as listed in the last column of Table 21, to get the percentage of full-time undergraduates expected to receive need-based grants. To derive the percentage of undergraduates expected to receive need- and non-need-based awards, the number of expected awards in Tables 2 and 4 were added, and this total was divided by the number of full-time undergraduates.

For the nation, about one out of every five full-time undergraduates should receive a need-based state grant, and about one out of every four undergraduates should receive some state grant aid in 1993-94. However, in eight states, at least one out of every three full-time undergraduates is expected to receive a need-based grant: Vermont, New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana. In eleven states, at least one out of every three undergraduates is expected to receive any state grant — Vermont, New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, and Indiana. The average percentage of undergraduates expected to receive a need-based grant is 18.8 percent; the average percentage expected to receive any grant is 22.2 percent. In 23 states, fewer than one out of ten students is expected to receive a need-based state grant, and in 20 states, fewer than one out of ten students is expected to receive any state grant.

However, the data in Table 22 are not very precise, since the percentages in the second column very likely include full-time undergraduates who received both need- and non-need-based awards. Data on the unduplicated counts of state grant recipients were not available; thus, the percentages in the second column are probably inflated. The percentages are also limited because the numbers of full-time undergraduates include out-of-state students as well as resident students, even though no state makes awards to non-residents. Therefore, a state's particular ranking on either of these two columns would be affected if it enrolled higher-than-average or lower-than-average proportions of students from other states. For example, if a state enrolled many students from other states, its denominator in the calculations would be larger and, therefore, its listed percentage of all undergraduates receiving grants would be an underestimate of the proportion of eligible residents enrolled, relative to other states. Conversely, if a state enrolled few students from other states, its denominator would be smaller, and, therefore, its listed percentage of all eligible undergraduates receiving awards would be an overestimate, relative to other states. Since no data on non-resident undergraduates were available, the data for all undergraduates had to be used.

The final ranking offered in the Report compares states' grant program expenditures in relationship to their total state tax fund appropriations for higher education operating expenses, as shown in Table 23. The relationship is expressed in terms of total state grant dollars as a percentage of state tax fund appropriations. For example, Illinois expects to spend approximately $232.9 million on need- and non-need-based state grants, and it appropriated about $1.81 billion for higher education operating expenses, so its percentage is 12.89 percent, which ranks third among the 50 states (data for the District of Columbia were not available).

Compared to their appropriations for higher education operating expenses, states spend very little for state grant awards. The total amount of state grant funds for the 50 states — the total grant dollars divided by the total amount appropriated for higher education — represented only 7.11 percent of the total state appropriations for higher education. The per-state average is just 4.99 percent, and the median is 4.12 percent. In 29 states, total grant awards are expected to represent less than 5 percent of the total amount of tax funds appropriated for higher education, with 14 states' grant dollars representing less than 2 percent of total higher education appropriations. Only six states' total grant dollars are expected to represent at least 10 percent of higher education appropriations: New York, 22.63 percent; Vermont, 20.96 percent; Illinois, 12.89 percent; Pennsylvania, 12.49 percent; New Jersey, 11.63 percent; and Iowa, 10.21 percent.

Generally, state rankings on total state grant dollars spent correspond to state rankings on higher education appropriations; that is, the higher a state ranks in state grant dollars awarded, the higher it is likely to rank on total appropriations. Only three states that rank in to the top half of the distribution for total grant dollars awarded also rank in the bottom half of the distribution for total appropriations: Colorado ranks 19th for total grant amounts versus 28th for total appropriations; Oklahoma, 25th versus 27th; and Oregon, 23rd versus 32nd. Conversely, only four states that rank in the bottom half of the distribution for total state grants also rank in the top half of the distribution for total appropriations: Arizona ranks 38th for total grants, versus 23rd for total appropriations; Alabama, 29th versus 17th; and South Carolina, 27th versus 25th.

When compared to similar data from last year's Report, 16 states' grant dollars represented larger percentages of their appropriations to higher education this year than last year. The grant dollars for seven states represented smaller proportions, and the grant dollars for the remaining 26 states represented about the same percentages of their appropriations for higher education (Massachusetts changed the way it distributed state tax funds to its postsecondary education institutions and, thus, tax appropriation data from prior years were not comparable to this year's). The states with the largest increases in proportions of higher education appropriations dedicated to state grants were Virginia (4.86 percentage-point increase), Washington (4.59), and Delaware (3.97). The largest declines were in Iowa (4.32 percentage points), Connecticut (3.32), and Oklahoma (3.28).

Here is a comparison of expected changes in need- and non-need-based grant dollars and appropriations for higher education in 48 states. (Appropriations for Indiana increased from $894.2 million to $918.1 million, but state grant data for 1993-94 were not available.)

Both increased: (33 states)	Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming
Both Decreased: (1 state)	Montana
Appropriations Up, But Grants Down: (5 states)	Alaska, Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia
Appropriations Down, But Grants Stayed the Same: (1 state)	Nevada
Grants Up, But Appropriations Down: (8 states)	California, Louisiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont

Between 1992-93 and 1993-94, state spending for grants increased in 33 of the 39 states (85 percent) where appropriations for higher education increased, but grant amounts fell or stayed the same in only one of the nine states (11 percent) where appropriations decreased. Therefore, grants and appropriations changed in the same direction in 34 of the 48 states (71 percent). There were five states where grants decreased while appropriations increased, but there were nine states where grants increased or stayed the same while appropriations fell.

Overall, the combined appropriations for higher education for all 50 states increased by about 3 percent, from approximately $39.4 billion in 1992-93 to $40.8 billion in 1993-94, while the total amount provided for state grants increased by over 12 percent, from $2.2 billion to $2.5 billion. Therefore, while the data show that there is a fairly close relationship between the amounts states spend on grants and their appropriations for higher education, there does not appear to be a strong correlation between changes in states' annual expenditures on grants and higher education appropriations. In fact, the data suggest that some states have been willing to increase their spending on state grant awards despite decreasing their appropriations for higher education operating expenses.

It is not very surprising that states with larger appropriations for higher education generally spend more on grant dollars, since both reflect a state's willingness and ability to support postsecondary education institutions and students. But neither is it surprising that the relationship between higher education appropriations and state grant expenditures is fairly weak, since the agencies that are responsible for administering grant programs are not the same as those responsible for administering higher education. As separate agencies, they frequently make separate appropriations requests to their state legislatures, and different factors affect the appropriation amounts each agency receives. It can be argued that state grant appropriations should be more closely related to funding for higher education, since the appropriated amounts have a direct effect on tuition charges which, in turn, affect the demand for grant aid. However, the data suggest that the choices states make about funding postsecondary education institutions and students are generally unrelated. In the long run, this may benefit state grant recipients, since grant dollars appear to have been increased at a much higher rate than the increases in higher education appropriations.

SECTION VI

TABLES

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED
BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1993-94,
BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS
(amounts in millions)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
ALABAMA	$ 2.283	$ 0.042	$ 6.254	$ 0.022	$ 8.282	$ 16.883
ALASKA	0.454		0.054	1.881		2.389
ARIZONA	3.476	0.028				3.504
ARKANSAS	7.701		0.742		0.241	8.684
CALIFORNIA	207.969	2.137			151.391	361.497
COLORADO	16.480	1.012	11.512	1.143	2.432	32.579
CONNECTICUT	20.641			0.200		20.841
DELAWARE	1.270	0.167	0.202		4.962	6.601
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.022	0.054			0.978	2.054
FLORIDA	31.277	0.012	56.458	0.290		88.037
GEORGIA	26.853		32.142		1.600	60.595
HAWAII	0.748					0.748
IDAHO	0.634	0.116	0.265			1.015
ILLINOIS	214.809		16.621	1.200	0.276	232.906
INDIANA	(55.814)		(0.377)			(56.191)
IOWA	34.718		0.475	0.072	4.099	39.364
KANSAS	9.060		0.065		0.039	9.164
KENTUCKY	20.619				8.985	29.604
LOUISIANA	6.374		5.280			11.654
MAINE	5.170					5.170
MARYLAND	23.713	0.299	6.092	0.047	0.135	30.286
MASSACHUSETTS	45.059		0.250		14.271	59.580
MICHIGAN	79.735	3.210			9.698	92.643
MINNESOTA	102.920		0.040			102.960
MISSISSIPPI	1.255		0.056	0.054	1.150	2.515
MISSOURI	11.124		10.751		0.250	22.125
MONTANA	0.401				0.206	0.607
NEBRASKA	2.686					2.686
NEVADA	0.342	0.060				0.402
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.840	0.001	0.010		0.747	1.598
NEW JERSEY	135.251	1.483	7.942		0.112	144.788
NEW MEXICO	9.266	0.622	0.131	0.010	7.338	17.367
NEW YORK	618.849	12.385	5.363	3.213	27.023	666.833
NORTH CAROLINA	14.436	1.150	24.783		34.470	74.839
NORTH DAKOTA	2.036		0.299		0.851	3.186
OHIO	77.940		28.927	0.424	3.600	110.891
OKLAHOMA	13.405	1.616	6.141	0.326		21.488
OREGON	12.903				11.092	23.995
PENNSYLVANIA	188.751		0.204			188.955
RHODE ISLAND	6.500				0.340	6.840
SOUTH CAROLINA	16.795				1.066	17.861
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.589	**	0.072		0.064	0.725
TENNESSEE	16.755		0.995		12.664	30.414
TEXAS	29.102	2.436			42.204	73.742
UTAH	1.132			0.903	0.821	2.856
VERMONT	11.167	0.147			0.009	11.323
VIRGINIA	6.408		19.536	1.582	45.949	73.475
WASHINGTON	46.617	0.003			22.964	69.584
WEST VIRGINIA	5.802				0.980	6.782
WISCONSIN	46.592	0.016	2.447		2.008	51.063
WYOMING	0.250					0.250
PUERTO RICO	(20.117)	(2.316)			(3.000)	(25.433)
Totals	$2,216.110	$29.312	$244.486	$11.367	$426.297	$2,927.572
Percent	75.7%	1.0%	8.3%	0.4%	14.6%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's report or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBERS OF AWARDS TO UNDERGRADUATES FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS, 1992-93 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1993-94
(dollar amounts in millions)

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
ALABAMA						
Student Assistance Program	4,668	4,680	+ 0.3%	$ 2.211	$ 2.283	+ 3.3%
ALASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	348	315	- 9.5	0.484	0.454	- 6.2
ARIZONA						
Incentive Grant Program (Undergrad)	5,006	4,582	- 8.5	3.450	3.476	+ 0.8
ARKANSAS						
Student Assistance Grant	8,504	8,300		3.886	3.951	
Academic Challenge Scholarship	2,506	4,000		2.548	3.750	
All Programs	11,010	12,300	+ 11.7	6.434	7.701	+ 19.7
CALIFORNIA						
Cal Grant A	40,286	40,623		94.211	134.541	
Cal Grant B	32,268	32,268		53.185	71.245	
Cal Grant C	2,506	2,506		1.834	2.173	
Law Enforcement Personnel (Undergrad)	8	10		0.008	0.010	
All Programs	75,068	75,407	+ 0.5	149.238	207.969	+ 39.4
COLORADO						
Student Incentive Grants	2,890	2,943		1.996	2.004	
Student Grants	14,405	18,681		11.139	13.693	
Part-Time Student Grant	764	1,342		0.498	0.756	
Extended Studies Grant	N/A	N/A		(0.027)	0.027	
All Programs	18,059	22,966	+ 27.2	13.660	16.480	+ 20.6
CONNECTICUT						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	4,200	4,200		3.150	3.022	
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,000	4,000		12.055	12.056	
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program	10,200	10,200		5.600	5.563	
All Programs	18,400	18,400	N.C.	20.805	20.641	- 0.8
DELAWARE						
Postsecondary Scholarships (Undergrad)	1,266	1,478		0.961	1.226	
Governor's Workforce Development Grant	134	97		0.060	0.044	
All Programs	1,400	1,575	+ 12.5	1.021	1.270	+ 24.4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	1,111	1,107	- 0.4	1.026	1.022	- 0.4
FLORIDA						
Student Assistance Grants	34,243	42,918		25.683	30.723	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships (Undergrad)	11	13		0.049	0.049	
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	69	64		0.135	0.190	
M. M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	101	105		0.303	0.315	
All Programs	34,424	43,100	+ 25.2	26.170	31.277	+ 19.5
GEORGIA						
Student Incentive Grant Program	10,950	11,103		5.157	5.330	
HOPE Grant**	0	19,380		0.000	21.523	
All Programs	10,950	30,483	+178.4	5.157	26.853	+420.7

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
HAWAII						
Student Incentive Grants	(700)	700	N.C.	(0.724)	0.748	+ 3.3
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	1,602	1,608		0.525	0.528	
Minority/At Risk Program	(40)	(40)		(0.106)	0.106	
All Programs	1,642	1,648	+ 0.4	0.631	0.634	+ 0.5
ILLINOIS						
Monetary Award Program	110,200	119,000		201.000	213.209	
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,900	2,000		1.424	1.600	
All Programs	112,100	121,000	+ 7.9	202.424	214.809	+ 6.1
INDIANA						
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants	(55,846)	(55,846)		(55.414)	(55.414)	
Nursing Scholarship	(400)	(400)		(0.400)	(0.400)	
All Programs	(56,246)	(56,246)	N.C.	(55.814)	(55.814)	N.C.
IOWA						
Tuition Grant Program	14,111	14,200		30.956	31.524	
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	4,222	4,000		1.733	1.796	
Iowa Grant	1,606	1,500		1.393	1.398	
All Programs	19,939	19,700	- 1.2	34.082	34.718	+ 1.9
KANSAS						
State Scholarships	1,159	(1,159)		1.095	1.052	
Independent College Tuition Grants	3,503	3,200		5.417	5.400	
Minority Scholarships	205	(205)		0.298	0.331	
Regents Institution Grants	0	2,548		0.000	2.277	
All Programs	4,867	7,112	+ 46.1	6.810	9.060	+ 33.0
KENTUCKY						
College Access Grant Program	21,795	17,600		13.009	12.549	
Tuition Grant Program	6,760	7,370		7.450	8.070	
All Programs	28,555	24,970	- 12.6	20.459	20.619	+ 0.8
LOUISIANA						
Incentive Grants	3,584	3,600		2.049	2.049	
Tuition Assistance Plan	1,802	2,040		3.472	4.325	
All Programs	5,386	5,640	+ 4.7	5.521	6.374	+ 15.5
MAINE						
Incentive Grants	8,961	9,500	+ 6.0	4.970	5.170	+ 4.0
MARYLAND						
General State Scholarships	11,104	13,000		12.951	16.161	
Senatorial Scholarships (Undergrad)	8,451	8,598		5.512	6.596	
Jack T. Tolbert Grants	739	700		0.200	0.200	
Professional Scholarships (Undergrad)	13	13		0.005	0.006	
Part-Time Grant Program	2,505	2,500		0.750	0.750	
All Programs	22,812	24,811	+ 8.8	19.418	23.713	+ 22.1
MASSACHUSETTS						
General Scholarship	33,400	32,600		35.201	34.309	
Christian Herter Scholarship	100	100		0.640	0.750	
Cash Grants	13,000	13,000		10.000	10.000	
All Programs	46,500	45,700	- 1.7	45.841	45.059	- 1.7
MICHIGAN						
Competitive Scholarships	25,764	25,900		32.286	32.498	
Tuition Grants (Undergrad)	28,690	28,954		42.935	43.317	
Educational Opportunity Grants	5,000	5,000		1.765	1.770	
Adult Part-Time Grants	6,089	6,100		2.100	2.150	
All Programs	65,543	65,954	+ 0.6	79.086	79.735	+ 0.8

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
MINNESOTA						
State Grant Program	60,993	67,000		82.045	99.300	
Pre-Nursing Grant	(255)	(255)		0.098	0.120	
Non-AFDC Child Care Grant	(1,260)	(1,260)		2.541	3.500	
All Programs	62,508	68,515	+ 9.6	84.684	102.920	+ 21.5
MISSISSIPPI						
Student Incentive Grants	1,960	2,051	+ 4.6	1.244	1.255	+ 0.9
MISSOURI						
Student Grants	8,828	9,000	+ 1.9	10.883	11.124	+ 2.2
MONTANA						
Incentive Grants	1,282	1,325	+ 3.4	0.431	0.401	- 7.0
NEBRASKA						
State Scholarship Award Program	3,741	3,720		1.404	1.394	
Scholarship Assistance Program	2,634	2,600		0.886	0.872	
Postsecondary Education Award Program	495	650		0.320	0.420	
All Programs	6,870	6,970	+ 1.5	2.610	2.686	+ 2.9
NEVADA						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	667	656	- 1.6	0.342	0.342	N.C.
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Incentive Grants	1,705	1,100		0.775	0.806	
Nursing Education Grants (Undergrad)	142	86		0.035	0.034	
All Programs	1,847	1,186	- 35.8	0.810	0.840	+ 3.7
NEW JERSEY						
Tuition Aid Grants	51,000	52,000		99.774	123.190	
Educational Opportunity Fund (Undergrad)	13,481	12,000		10.897	11.661	
Part-Time TAG/EOF	450	350		0.331	0.400	
All Programs	64,931	64,350	- 0.9	111.002	135.251	+ 21.8
NEW MEXICO						
Incentive Grants	(8,000)	(8,000)		(5.983)	6.444	
Student Choice	(360)	(360)		(0.545)	0.599	
Scholars Program	(445)	(445)		(1.267)	1.725	
Child Care Grant	N/A	N/A		(0.500)	0.498	
All Programs	(8,805)	(8,805)	N.C.	(8.295)	9.266	+11.7
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program (Undergrad)	292,401	299,576		584.245	606.849	
Aid for Part-Time Study	22,337	(22,337)		11.100	12.000	
All Programs	314,738	321,913	+ 2.3	595.345	618.849	+ 3.9
NORTH CAROLINA						
Student Incentive Grants	3,787	3,891		3.062	3.162	
State Contractual Scholarships	7,800	7,775		10.784	11.274	
All Programs	11,587	11,666	+ 0.7	13.846	14.436	+ 4.3
NORTH DAKOTA						
Student Incentive Grants	3,560	3,400	- 4.5	2.018	2.036	+ 0.9
OHIO						
Instructional Grants	84,224	80,000		62.300	74.000	
Part-Time Student Instructional Grants	0	N/A		0.000	3.940	
All Programs	84,224	80,000	- 5.0	62.300	77.940	+ 25.1
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants (Undergrad)	16,908	16,849		13.265	13.350	
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	25	26		0.052	0.055	
All Programs	16,933	16,875	- 0.3	13.317	13.405	+ 0.7
OREGON						
Need Grants	15,633	14,225	- 9.0	11.943	12.903	+ 8.0

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
PENNSYLVANIA						
State Grants	128,535	132,441		171.838	188.750	
POW/MIA Program	1	1		0.001	0.001	
All Programs	128,536	132,442	+ 3.0	171.839	188.751	+ 9.8
RHODE ISLAND						
Scholarship and Grant Program	12,581	13,700	+ 8.9	8.263	6.500	- 21.3
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Tuition Grants	6,606	9,100	+ 37.8	16.708	16.795	+ 0.5
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Incentive Grants (Undergrad)*	1,046	1,200		0.396	0.398	
Tuition Equalization Grants	876	900		0.191	0.191	
All Programs	1,922	2,100	+ 9.3	0.587	0.589	+ 0.3
TENNESSEE						
Student Assistance Awards	19,388	19,388		14.270	15.505	
Student Assistance Award Restoration Act	0	3,063		0.000	1.250	
All Programs	19,388	22,451	+ 15.8	14.270	16.755	+ 17.4
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants (Undergrad)	15,262	15,831		24.508	25.408	
Public Educational SSIG Grants (Undergrad)	4,321	4,286		2.796	2.798	
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	511	464		0.424	0.423	
Tax Reimbursement Grants (Undergrad)	42	42		0.033	0.033	
Nursing Scholarships (Undergrad)	261	268		0.457	0.440	
All Programs	20,397	20,891	+ 2.4	28.218	29.102	+ 3.1
UTAH						
Incentive Grants	2,568	2,600	+ 1.2	1.120	1.132	+ 1.1
VERMONT						
Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	8,935	9,053		9.791	9.657	
Part-Time Student Grants	2,671	2,943		0.887	1.006	
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1,292	1,526		0.395	0.504	
All Programs	12,898	13,522	+ 4.8	11.073	11.167	+ 0.8
VIRGINIA						
College Scholarship Assistance Program	7,111	7,200		5.834	5.853	
Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Program	645	600		0.561	0.555	
All Programs	7,756	7,800	+ 0.6	6.395	6.408	+ 0.2
WASHINGTON						
State Need Grants	22,071	38,000		22.366	45.950	
Assistance to Blind Students	1	3		0.001	0.002	
Educational Opportunity Grant	462	275		1.032	0.665	
All Programs	22,534	38,278	+ 69.9	23.399	46.617	+ 99.2
WEST VIRGINIA						
Higher Education Grant Program	5,001	4,421	- 11.6	5.805	5.802	- 0.1
WISCONSIN						
Tuition Grants	8,751	9,100		14.127	15.433	
Higher Education Grants	39,982	42,500		21.280	23.369	
Indian Student Grants (Undergrad)	985	1,010		1.500	1.544	
Handicapped Student Grants	71	75		0.107	0.124	
Talent Incentive Grants	4,989	5,200		4.889	5.230	
Private School Student Minority Grants	357	375		0.437	0.460	
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants	227	240		0.218	0.232	
Independent Student Grants	151	152		0.197	0.200	
All Programs	55,513	58,652	+ 5.7	42.755	46.592	+ 9.0

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
WYOMING						
Incentive Grants	(592)	(592)	N.C.	0.225	0.250	+ 11.1
PUERTO RICO						
Supplementary Assistance Pgm (Undergrad)	(26,644)	(26,644)		(3.944)	(3.944)	
Educational Fund (Undergrad)	(23,555)	(23,555)		(7.546)	(7.546)	
Legislative Awards (Undergrad)	(14,864)	(14,864)		(7.340)	(7.340)	
Student Incentive Grants	(3,421)	(3,421)		(1.287)	(1.287)	
All Programs	(68,484)	(68,484)	N.C.	(20.117)	(20.117)	N.C.
Grand Totals:						
Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,522,844	1,603,866	+ 5.3%	$1,975.280	$2,216.110	+ 12.2%

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Portion of these awards can be made without regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's report or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBERS OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1992-93 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1993-94
(dollar amounts in millions)

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
ALABAMA						
Chiropractic Scholarships	13	15	+15.4%	$ 0.042	$ 0.042	N.C.
ARIZONA						
Incentive Grant Program (Grad)	23	18	-21.7	0.029	0.028	- 3.4%
CALIFORNIA						
Graduate Fellowships	671	639		1.809	2.136	
Law Enforcement Personnel (Grad)	0	1		0.000	0.001	
All Programs	671	640	- 4.6	1.809	2.137	+18.1
COLORADO						
Graduate Grants	957	957	N.C.	1.041	1.012	- 2.8
DELAWARE						
Postsecondary Scholarships (Grad)	156	164	+ 5.1	0.156	0.167	+ 7.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Incentive Grants (Grad)	46	58	+26.1	0.043	0.054	+25.6
FLORIDA						
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships (Grad)	1	1	N.C.	0.010	0.012	+20.0
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants (Grad)	261	262	+ 0.4	0.115	0.116	+ 0.9
MARYLAND						
Senatorial Scholarships (Grad)	217	202		0.112	0.155	
Professional Scholarships (Grad)	362	337		0.144	0.144	
All Programs	579	539	- 6.9	0.256	0.299	+16.8
MICHIGAN						
Tuition Grants (Grad)	2,160	2,046	- 5.3	3.232	3.210	- 0.7
NEVADA						
Student Incentive Grants (Grad)	150	144	- 4.0	0.060	0.060	N.C.
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Nursing Education Grants (Grad)	3	2	-33.3	0.001	0.001	N.C.
NEW JERSEY						
Educational Opportunity Fund (Grad)	208	220		0.611	0.681	
Martin L. King Physician-Dentist Schlshp	60	60		0.602	0.602	
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	40	30		0.200	0.200	
All Programs	308	310	+ 0.6	1.413	1.483	+ 5.0
NEW MEXICO						
Graduate Fellowships	(100)	(100)	N.C.	(0.595)	0.622	+ 4.5
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program (Grad)	12,183	12,482	+ 2.5	11.923	12.385	+ 3.9
NORTH CAROLINA						
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	85	99		0.730	0.848	
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	29	31		0.281	0.302	
All Programs	114	130	+14.0	1.011	1.150	+13.7
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants (Grad)	1,858	1,851	- 0.4	1.606	1.616	+ 0.6

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Incentive Grants (Grad)*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants (Grad)	1,696	1,749		2.189	2.264	
Public Educational SSIG Grants (Grad)	115	114		0.107	0.106	
Nursing Scholarships (Grad)	7	30		0.018	0.049	
Tax Reimbursement Grants (Grad)	23	23		0.017	0.017	
All Programs	1,841	1,916	+ 4.1	2.331	2.436	+ 4.5
VERMONT						
Incentive Grants (Grad)	54	73	+35.2	0.159	0.147	- 7.5
WASHINGTON						
American Indian Endowed Scholarship	0	3	N/A	0.000	0.003	N/A
WISCONSIN						
Indian Student Grants (Grad)	10	10	N.C.	0.015	0.016	+ 6.7
PUERTO RICO						
Supplementary Assistance Pgm (Grad)	(544)	(544)		(1.856)	(1.856)	
Educational Fund (Grad)	(238)	(238)		(0.154)	(0.154)	
Legislative Awards (Grad)	(619)	(619)		(0.306)	(0.306)	
All Programs	(1,401)	(1,401)	N.C.	(2.316)	(2.316)	N.C.
Grand Totals:						
Need-Based Graduate Aid	22,889	23,122	+ 1.0%	$28.163	$29.312	+ 4.1%

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's survey or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBERS OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1992-93 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1993-94
(dollar amounts in millions)

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
ALABAMA						
Student Grants Program	8,122	7,245		$ 4.661	$ 5.456	
National Guard Education Assistance Program (Undergrad)	580	580		0.159	0.159	
Tuition Benefits for Members of National Guard	0	N/A		0.000	0.600	
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Pgm	24	26		0.043	0.039	
All Programs	8,726	7,851	- 10.0%	4.863	6.254	+ 28.6%
ALASKA						
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) (Undergrad)	4	6	+ 50.0	0.025	0.054	+116.0
ARKANSAS						
Governor's Scholars Program	363	380		0.705	0.726	
Second Effort Scholarship	9	17		0.008	0.016	
All Programs	372	397	+ 6.7	0.713	0.742	+ 4.1
COLORADO						
Undergraduate Merit Awards	10,016	10,627		8.225	8.725	
Diversity Grants	2,148	3,188		1.879	2.787	
All Programs	12,164	13,815	+ 13.6	10.104	11.512	+ 13.9
DELAWARE						
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1	2		0.003	0.007	
Diamond State Scholarships	171	163		0.171	0.163	
Bradford Barnes Scholarship	4	4		0.030	0.032	
All Programs	176	169	- 4.0	0.204	0.202	- 1.0
FLORIDA						
Tuition Voucher Fund	17,424	17,119		15.809	18.539	
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	10,997	13,426		22.994	30.739	
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veteran/POW/MIA	56	69		0.068	0.122	
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship	0	246		0.000	0.232	
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	520	255		0.121	0.109	
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	724	2,400		0.226	0.821	
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	65	62		0.238	0.248	
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarships	2,061	2,925		3.418	5.648	
All Programs	31,847	36,502	+ 14.6	42.874	56.458	+ 31.7

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
GEORGIA						
Tuition Equalization Grants	17,391	17,511		17.392	17.512	
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	20	19		0.030	0.038	
Governor's Scholarship Program	1,352	1,754		1.880	2.702	
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	235	265		0.071	0.080	
HOPE Grant*	0	10,620		0.000	11.810	
All Programs	18,998	30,169	+ 58.8	19.373	32.142	+ 65.9
IDAHO						
State of Idaho Scholarships	100	100	N.C.	0.265	0.265	N.C.
ILLINOIS						
National Guard Scholarships	5,400	5,000		3.800	3.500	
Dependents Grants	35	40		0.068	0.095	
Merit Recognition Scholarships	2,131	2,100		2.073	2.200	
Veteran Grants (Undergrad)	18,000	18,000		10.800	10.800	
College Bond Incentive Grant	140	200		0.012	0.026	
All Programs	25,706	25,340	- 1.4	16.753	16.621	- 0.8
INDIANA						
Hoosier Scholarships	(794)	(794)	N.C.	(0.377)	(0.377)	N.C.
IOWA						
Scholarship Program	3,209	1,150	- 64.2	0.671	0.475	- 29.2
KANSAS						
Vocational Scholarship Program	120	(120)	N.C.	0.056	0.065	+ 16.1
LOUISIANA						
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1,840	1,770		0.702	0.682	
Honors Scholarship	1,219	2,090		2.319	4.598	
All Programs	3,059	3,860	+ 26.2	3.021	5.280	+ 74.8
MARYLAND						
Edward T. Conroy Grant (Undergrad)	81	63		0.107	0.106	
Delegate Scholarships (Undergrad)	2,054	2,145		1.366	1.786	
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,428	1,400		4.191	4.200	
All Programs	3,563	3,608	+ 1.3	5.664	6.092	+ 7.6
MASSACHUSETTS						
Public Service Grant	150	64	- 57.3	0.250	0.250	N.C.
MINNESOTA						
Safety Officers Survivor Grant	9	(9)	N.C.	0.027	0.040	+ 48.1
MISSISSIPPI						
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman Scholarship	22	23	+ 4.5	0.052	0.056	+ 7.7
MISSOURI						
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	5,450	5,500		10.299	10.715	
Public Service Survivor Grants	10	12		0.018	0.022	
Vietnam Veterans Survivor Grants	0	12		0.000	0.014	
All Programs	5,460	5,524	+ 1.2	10.317	10.751	+ 4.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
War Orphans Scholarships	5	10	+100.0	0.005	0.010	+100.0
NEW JERSEY						
Public Tuition Benefits	18	17		0.031	0.032	
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	3,869	3,910		3.775	3.910	
Garden State Scholarships	4,265	4,200		2.079	2.100	
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1,761	2,013		1.669	1.900	
All Programs	9,913	10,140	+ 2.3	7.554	7.942	+ 5.1

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
NEW MEXICO						
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships (Undergrad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.128)	0.131	+ 2.3
NEW YORK						
Children of Veterans Awards	640	650		0.247	0.338	
Memorial Scholarships for Families of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	75	80		0.457	0.488	
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships (Undergrad)	326	323		1.392	1.638	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	608	680		0.737	0.750	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	707	250		1.343	0.500	
Police Officer/Firefighter/Corrections Officer Awards	3	3		0.001	0.001	
Health Services Corps (Undergrad)	131	236		1.740	1.528	
Empire State Public Employees Scholarships	0	12		0.000	0.120	
All Programs	2,490	2,234	- 10.3	5.917	5.363	- 9.4
NORTH CAROLINA						
Legislative Tuition Grants	25,418	21,550	- 15.2	24.141	24.783	+ 2.7
NORTH DAKOTA						
Scholars Program	162	153	- 5.6	0.297	0.299	+ 0.7
OHIO						
Academic Scholarship Program	4,000	4,000		3.500	3.550	
War Orphans Scholarship Program	1,102	1,111		2.416	2.571	
Student Choice Grants	41,517	41,642		21.211	22.806	
All Programs	46,619	46,753	+ 0.3	27.127	28.927	+ 6.6
OKLAHOMA						
Future Teachers Scholarship Program (Undergrad)	186	198		0.176	0.171	
Academic Scholars Program (Undergrad)	1,012	1,346		4.478	5.970	
All Programs	1,198	1,544	+ 28.9	4.654	6.141	+ 32.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
Scholars in Education Awards	120	76	- 36.7	0.335	0.204	- 39.1
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Superior Scholar Scholarship	61	45	- 26.2	0.085	0.072	- 15.3
TENNESSEE						
Academic Scholars Program	175	191		0.814	0.955	
Community Colleges Program	7	9		0.012	0.018	
Dependent Children Scholarship	1	3		0.003	0.022	
All Programs	183	203	+ 10.9	0.829	0.995	+ 20.0
VIRGINIA						
Tuition Assistance Grant Program (Undergrad)	11,642	11,776		16.414	17.842	
Eastern Shore Assistance Program	38	50		0.042	0.060	
Virginia Scholars Program	180	190		0.534	0.540	
Virginia Transfer Grant	746	740		1.001	1.000	
Virginia Assistance Program (Undergrad)	155	160		0.054	0.094	
All Programs	12,761	12,916	+ 1.2	18.045	19.536	+ 8.3
WISCONSIN						
Academic Excellence Scholarship	1,578	2,010	+ 27.4	1.715	2.447	+ 42.7
Grand Totals:						
Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	214,987	227,135	+ 5.7%	$206.441	$244.486	+ 18.4%

* Portion of these awards are made with regard to need.

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's survey or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBERS OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1992-93 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1993-94
(dollar amounts in millions)

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
ALABAMA						
National Guard Education Assistance Program (Grad)	65	65	N.C.	$ 0.022	$ 0.022	N.C.
ALASKA						
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) (Grad)	52	53		0.794	0.719	
WAMI Medical Exchange Program	29	30		1.158	1.162	
All Programs	81	83	+ 2.5%	1.952	1.881	- 3.6%
COLORADO						
Graduate Fellowship	525	525	N.C.	1.061	1.143	+ 7.7
CONNECTICUT						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	20	20	N.C.	0.200	0.200	N.C.
FLORIDA						
Regents Scholarships	1	1		0.005	0.005	
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	64	60		0.275	0.275	
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	1	1		0.004	0.005	
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	1	1		0.005	0.005	
All Programs	67	63	- 6.0	0.289	0.290	+ 0.3
ILLINOIS						
Veteran Grants (Grad)	2,000	2,000	N.C.	1.200	1.200	N.C.
IOWA						
Graduate Assistance Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.073)	0.072	- 1.4
MARYLAND						
Delegate Scholarships (Grad)	48	55		0.035	0.044	
Edward T. Conroy Grant (Grad)	2	2		0.002	0.003	
All Programs	50	57	+ 14.0	0.037	0.047	+ 27.0
MISSISSIPPI						
Public Management Graduate Intern Program	(10)	9	- 10.0	(0.050)	0.054	+ 8.0
NEW JERSEY						
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	16	0	-100.0	0.108	0.000	-100.0
NEW MEXICO						
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships (Grad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	(0.007)	0.010	+ 42.9
NEW YORK						
Lehman Fellowships	1	3		0.003	0.015	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	174	180		1.682	1.800	
Health Services Corps (Grad)	77	139		1.066	0.936	
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships (Grad)	97	97		0.393	0.462	
All Programs	349	419	+ 20.1	3.144	3.213	+ 2.2

State/Program	Monetary Awards 1992-93	Monetary Awards 1993-94	Percent Change	Payout Dollars 1992-93	Payout Dollars 1993-94	Percent Change
OHIO						
Graduate/Professional Fellowships	(134)	(134)	N.C.	(0.451)	0.424	- 6.0
OKLAHOMA						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Pgm	38	41		0.052	0.048	
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	19	21		0.107	0.126	
Minority Professional Study Grants	30	29		0.118	0.120	
Academic Scholars Program (Grad)	5	7		0.022	0.030	
Future Teachers Scholarship Pgm (Grad)	4	2		0.004	0.002	
All Programs	96	100	+ 4.2	0.303	0.326	+ 7.6
UTAH						
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	60	60	N.C.	0.907	0.903	- 0.4
VIRGINIA						
Tuition Assistance Grant Program (Grad)	1,012	1,024		1.427	1.551	
Virginia Assistance Program (Grad)	39	40		0.018	0.031	
All Programs	1,051	1,064	+ 1.2	1.445	1.582	+ 9.5
Grand Totals:						
Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	4,524	4,599	+ 1.7%	$11.249	$11.367	+ 1.0%

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's survey or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA								
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship	$603,396	Und/Grad		X		X	$603,396	201
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$243,012*	Und		X		X	$243,012	54
Appalachian Youth Scholarship	$25,000	Und		X	X		$21,350	20
Technology Scholarship for Teachers	$1,372,000	Grad		X		X	$1,372,000	1,500
ALASKA								
Student Loan Program	$55,000,000						$55,000,000	14,500
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$41,441*	Und	X			X	$40,000	8
ARIZONA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$218,951*	Und/Grad	X			X	$245,000	50
ARKANSAS								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$77,971	Und/Grad	X			X	$149,090	63
Teacher and Administrator Grant Program	$185,684	Und/Grad		X		X	$185,684	700
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$145,915*	Und/Grad	X			X	$158,752	33
Faculty/Administrator Development Fellows	$30,000	Grad	X			X	$22,417	1
MIA/KIA Dependents Scholarship	$20,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$20,000	9
Law Enforcement Officers Dependents Scholarship	$24,000	Und		X		X	$35,000	19
CALIFORNIA								
California Loan Programs	$28,143,000	Und/Grad						
Federal Stafford Loans	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X	X		$890,073,076	278,061
Federal PLUS/SLS	(included in CLP)	Und/Grad		X		X	$380,714,753	117,905
Assumption Program of Loans for Education	$1,800,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,640,000	694
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$1,134,000*	Und	X			X	$1,118,250	747
Work-Study	$607,000	Und/Grad		X	X		N/A	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship Program	$1,925,000*	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,925,000	385
COLORADO								
Work-Study	$10,132,181	Und		X	X			
Nursing Scholarship	$220,800	Und/Grad	X					
CONNECTICUT								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$164,526*	Und	X			X		
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$108,000*	Und	X			X		
DELAWARE								
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Loan	$170,000	Und	X			X	$169,619	76
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$36,288*	Und	X			X	$45,000	9
Optometric Institutional Aid	$32,000	Grad		X		X	$16,000	4
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$24,000*	Und	X			X	$24,000	16
Nursing Incentive Loan	$150,000	Und	X			X	$121,943	47

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$25,000*	Und	X			X	$25,000	5
Nurses Training Corps Program	$200,000	Und	X		X		$200,000	13
FLORIDA								
Most Promising Teacher Loan	$2,502,000	Und	X			X	$2,502,000	625
Critical Teacher Shortage Student Loan Forgiveness	$1,680,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,680,000	600
Work Experience Program	$599,243	Und		X	X		$599,243	512
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$426,000*	Und	X			X	$426,000	284
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$672,408*	Und/Grad	X			X	$672,408	135
GEORGIA								
Osteopathic Medical Loan	$160,000	Grad	X		X		$160,000	16
North Georgia College Military Scholarship	$501,740	Und	X			X	$501,740	123
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$390,672*	Und	X			X	$390,672	78
Stafford Loan (with svc. cancellable option)	$2,366,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$2,396,690	1,282
GSFA Stafford/Unsubsidized	$1,710,000 State and accounts sold to Sallie Mae	Und/Grad	X			X	$41,936,360	8,975
IDAHO								
Work-Study	$500,000	Und		X	X		$500,000	546
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$75,321*	Und	X			X	$75,000	15
Fowler Memorial Scholarship	$8,915	Und	X			X	$8,490	3
Education Incentive Loan Forgiveness	$51,800	Und	X			X	$51,800	51
ILLINOIS								
Stafford Loan Program	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X	X			
SLS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
PLUS	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Uniloan	Revolving fund for defaulted loans	Und/Grad		X		X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$700,000*	Und	X			X	$659,000	131
Minority Teachers Scholarship	$1,200,000	Und	X			X	$1,200,000	240
INDIANA								
State Summer Work-Study				X	X			
Minority Teacher Scholarship	($500,000)	Und				X	N/A	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	($426,000)*	Und			X		N/A	N/A
Lilly Endowment Educational Awards	($8,904,893)	Und			X		N/A	N/A
IOWA								
College Work-Study	$2,898,840	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,898,840	5,200
Osteopathic Forgivable Loan	$379,260	Grad		X		X	$318,000	113

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
KANSAS								
Osteopathic Loan	82,727	Grad		X	X		$436,240	38
Teacher Scholarship	$480,000 (matched by sponsor)	Und	X			X	$450,000	90
Nursing Student Scholarship	$510,250	Und		X	X		$876,000	265
Optometry Loan Program	$65,702	Grad	X			X		38
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$153,000*	Und	X			X	$153,000	23
College Work-Study	$447,227	Und		X		X	$446,250	380
Youth Education Services	$39,303	Und		X		X	$39,000	50
KENTUCKY								
Federal Stafford Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X	(Sub) X	(Unsub) X	$125,000,000 Sub $25,000,000 Unsub	
Federal PLUS Loans	N/A			X		X	$11,000,000	
Federal SLS Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$11,000,000	
Federal Consolidation Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,000,000	
Teacher Scholarship	$1,589,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,589,000	370
Work-Study	$1,000,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$900,000	1,250
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$226,764*	Und	X			X	$226,764	45
LOUISIANA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$277,000*	Und	X			X	$277,000	60
Stafford Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		N/A	N/A
PLUS/SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
Consolidation	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	N/A	N/A
Rockefeller Scholarship	$60,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$60,000	65
MAINE								
Blaine House Scholars	$1,700,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,700,000	1,265
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$70,690*	Und	X			X	$70,690	14
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$46,500*	Und	X			X	$46,500	31
MARYLAND								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und/Grad	X			X	$287,571	57
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Education Tuition Assistance	$205,656	Und/Grad	X			X	$205,656	37
Loan Assistance Repayment Program	$152,224	Und/Grad		X	X		$152,224	66
Tuition Reimbursement for Firemen, Ambulance and Rescue Squad Members	$135,135	Und		X		X	$135,135	210
Nursing Scholarships	$544,100	Und/Grad	X			X	$544,100	275
Nursing Living Expenses Grant	$55,900	Und		X	X		$55,900	80
Physical and Occupational Therapy	$80,000	Und	X			X	$22,000	11
Child Care Provider	$100,000	Und	X			X	$97,750	91
Distinguished Scholarship Teacher Education	$150,000	Und	X			X	$142,500	48
Family Practice Medical Scholarship	$52,500	Grad	X		X		$52,500	7

State Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
MASSACHUSETTS								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$4,000,000	Und		X	X		$4,000,000	2,800
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$10,271,233	Und		X	X		$10,271,233	14,000
No Interest Loan Program	$9,000,000	Und		X	X		$9,000,000	6,000
MICHIGAN								
Federal Family Education Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X	X	$450,000,000	165,000
Work-Study	$6,231,870	Und/Grad		X	X		$6,000,000	7,500
Michigan Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$8,000,000	1,500
Robert C. byrd Honors Scholarship	$361,500*	Und	X			X	$361,500	241
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$556,526*	Und/Grad	X			X	$577,500	116
Indian Tuition Waiver	$2,697,681	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,697,681	2,300
MINNESOTA								
Work-Study	$8,219,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$8,219,000	7,500
Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF)	Bond Sales	Und/Grad		X		X	$37,000,000	12,500
MISSISSIPPI								
Psychology Apprenticeship		Und/Grad	X			X	$6,000	5
Academic Common Market		Und/Grad	X			X		200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship		Und	X			X	$171,408	34
Nursing Stipend		Grad	X			X	$70,000	7
William Winter Teacher Scholar Program		Und	X			X	$680,000	272
Stafford/SLS		Und/Grad		X	X		$150,000	57
Graduate and Professional Degree Loan/Scholarship Program		Grad	X			X	$123,500	19
Southern Regional Education Board Loan/Scholarship Program		Grad	X			X	$350,400	33
Dental/Medical Education Loan/Scholarship Program		Grad	X			X	$174,000	33
African-American Doctoral Teacher Scholarship		Grad	X			X	$80,000	8
Minority Doctoral and Operations		Grad	X			X	$34,000	2
Health Care Professions Scholarship/Loan		Und	X			X	$10,500	7
Nursing Education Loan/Scholarship Program		Und/Grad	X			X	$591,500	260
MISSOURI								
Federal Stafford Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$158,500,000	60,000
Federal PLUS Loans	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		$12,600,000	3,800
Federal SLS Loans	N/A	Und		X	X		$28,000,000	9,500
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$304,452*	Und/Grad	X		X		$314,451	68
MONTANA								
Work-Study	$496,790	Und/Grad	X		X		$1,206,490	1,270

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$200,000	Grad					$200,000	20
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$157,400	Grad					$156,900	12
Optometry Education Capitation and Loan	$12,000	Grad					$12,000	4
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$61,000*	Und/Grad	X			X	$57,500	13
NEW JERSEY								
Stafford Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$212,000,000	70,000
PLUS Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$22,000,000	6,000
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$430,731*	Und	X			X	$455,225	94
SLS Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$33,000,000	11,000
NJCLASS Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$25,600,000	5,200
NEW MEXICO								
Work-Study	$4,173,000	Und	X		X (33%)		$3,982,968	3,852
Osteopathic Student Loan	$162,000	Grad		X		X	$36,000	3
Nursing Student Loan	$429,200	Und/Grad		X		X	$429,177	191
Physician Student Loan	$468,300	Grad		X	X		$468,300	40
Minority Doctoral Assistant Student Loan	$150,000	Grad		X		X	$150,000	6
Minority/Handicapped Teachers Program	$231,200	Und		X		X	N/A	N/A
NEW YORK								
Federal Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$981,478,000	305,433
Federal PLUS Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$112,444,000	23,524
Federal SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$255,392,000	59,937
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,600,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,550,000	155
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$976,000*	Und	X			X	$976,000	195
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$618,000*	Und	X			X	$618,000	412
Loan Repayment Program	$600,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$570,000	38
Transit Corps of Engineers	$300,000	Und/Grad	X			X	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA								
Health, Science and Math Scholarship/Loan	$2,696,018	Und/Grad	X		X		$2,696,018	531
Nurse Education Scholarship/Loan	$1,050,000	Und		X	X		$1,050,000	900
Nurse Scholars	$3,434,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$3,434,000	890
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$381,067*	Und/Grad	X			X	$381,067	77
Federal Family Education Loan Program		Und/Grad		X	X	X	$160,000,000	45,434
OKLAHOMA								
					(Sub)	(Unsub)	$150,000,000 Sub	43,000
Stafford Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grad		X	X	X	$15,000,000 Unsub	4,200
State Regents' Fee Waiver*		Und/Grad	X		X		$21,280,822	N/A
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$40,000,000	10,500
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships	$192,990*	Und/Grad	X			X	$201,252	41
OREGON								
Higher Education Community Service	$50,000						$22,000	25
Nursing Loan	$350,000	Und	X		X		$150,000	50

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
PENNSYLVANIA								
Federal Stafford Loans		Und/Grad		X	X		$1,028,000,000	369,000
Federal PLUS/SLS Loans		Und/Grad		X	X		$206,000,000	57,800
Institutional Assistance Grants	$32,953,000	Und		X		X	$32,997,728	35,300
Matching Funds/Work-Study Program	$6,341,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$6,341,000	45,905
ITEC (Tuition) and ITEC (Grants)	$2,000,000	Grad		X		X	Unknown	Unknown
Health Education Assistance Loan	$0	Grad		X	X		$70,000,000	5,500
Higher Education Loan Plan (subsidized Stafford only)	$0	Und/Grad		X	X		$6,000,000	1,500
Loan Forgiveness Program	$593,000	Grad		X		X	$524,400	276
Science Teachers Education Program	$900,000	Grad		X		X	$530,000	800
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$411,000*	Und	X			X	$411,000	274
Urban/Rural Loan Forgiveness	$3,500,000	Grad		X		X	$3,883,000	1,900
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$636,000*	Und	X			X	$635,000	131
Agriculture Loan Forgiveness	$294,000	Grad		X		X	$166,000	83
RHODE ISLAND								
Intern Program	$10,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$200,000	300
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und		X	X		$500,000	900
					(Sub)	(Unsub)		
Stafford Loan Program	$0	Und/Grad		X	X	X	$57,809,022	19,347
PLUS/SLS	$0	Und/Grad		X		X	$19,123,980	5,549
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$56,340*	Und	X			X	$56,340	13
Best and Brightest Teacher Scholarship	$100,000	Und	X			X	$90,000	18
Community Service	$224,000	Und		X	X		$224,000	112
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$46,786*	Und	X			X	$46,786	15
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$30,000*	Und	X			X	$30,000	20
National Guard Tuition Assistance	$64,747	Und		X		X	$64,000	75
TENNESSEE								
					(Sub)	(Unsub)	$160,000,000 Sub	62,000
Stafford Loan	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X	X	$10,000,000 Unsub	5,000
PLUS	N/A	Und		X		X	$15,000,000	5,000
Teacher Loan Scholarship Program	$330,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$330,000	175
SLS	N/A	Und/Grad		X		X	$24,000,000	9,000
Disadvantaged Areas	$30,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$27,329	20
Minority Teaching Fellows	$380,000	Und	X			X	$380,000	76
Robert C. Byrd Scholarship	$184,500*	Und	X			X	$184,500	123

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
TEXAS								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Bond Sale Funds	Und/Grad		X	X		$87,400,000	13,631
College Work-Study	$2,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$2,800,000	3,771
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$37,705,065	Und/Grad		X	X		$38,000,000	58,000
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$904,267	Und/Grad				X		
Baylor Medical Scholarship	$31,723,419	Grad		X		X	$31,723,419	N/A
Baylor Dental Scholarship	$13,344,477	Grad		X		X	$13,344,477	N/A
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$1,000,000*						$1,000,000	318
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$649,500*	Und				X		
UTAH								
Career Teaching Scholarship	$653,200	Und/Grad	X			X	$653,200	360
Federal SLS/PLUS		Und/Grad		X		X	$17,500,000	5,800
Federal Stafford Student Loans		Und/Grad		X	X		$118,000,000	38,000
VERMONT								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000	Und				X		
Student Employment Program	$125,000	Und			X		$250,000	200
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$21,000*	Und				X		
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$32,217*	Und			X			
VIRGINIA								
Work-Study Program	$1,650,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,680,000	1,200
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$342,359*	Und	X			X	$342,359	73
Teaching Scholarship Loan	$150,000	Und/Grad	X			X	$150,000	100
Granville P. Meade Scholarship	$38,000	Und		X		X	$38,000	500
Lee-Jackson Foundation Scholarship	$51,000	Und		X		X	$51,000	40
National Science Scholars Program	$101,500*	Und	X			X	$101,500	58
WASHINGTON								
State Work-Study	$12,100,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$11,937,622 (scholarship portion only)	7,510
Health Professional Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program	$1,300,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$411,087	107
WICHE	$140,500			X	X		$122,400	17
Future Teacher Conditional Scholarship	$268,500	Und/Grad	X			X	$277,000	93
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$301,923*	Und/Grad	X			X	$330,635	71
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	$25,470	Und	X			X	$25,470	9
Scholars Program	$888,883	Und	X			X	$888,883	357
WEST VIRGINIA								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program**	$0	Und				X	$5,232,548	2,643
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program**	$0	Grad				X	$2,354,438	1,336
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$125,000*	Und				X	$125,000	25
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	$67,500*	Und				X	$67,500	45
Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship	$608,348	Und/Grad				X	$608,348	129
Medical Student Loan Program	$710,515	Grad		X		X	$751,500	165

State/Program	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
WISCONSIN								
Nursing Loan	$333,000	Und/Grad			X		$333,000	260
Minority Teacher Loan Program	$50,000						$50,000	15
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	$297,148*	Und				X		
PUERTO RICO								
Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship	($211,825)*	Und				X		
Tuition Remission	($3,000,000)							

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

** No state appropriation, therefore it is not included in "Other Aid" in Table 1.

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's report or 1993-94 data not available.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY
STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State/Program	Administering Agency	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ALABAMA									
Medical Scholarships/Loans	Medical Scholarship Board	$612,707	Grad	X		X		$593,710	215
Dental Scholarships/Loans	Dental Scholarship Board	$159,286	Grad	X		X		$141,191	32
Optometry Scholarships/Loans	Optometry Scholarship Board	$134,850	Grad	X		X		$99,789	46
Alabama G.I.	Dept. of Veteran Affairs	$4,152,793	Und		X		X	$4,028,209	1,919
Vocational Rehabilitation	State Dept. of Education	$8,759,799	Und		X	X		$4,139,005	4,300
American Legion Scholarships	American Legion	$101,816	Und	X			X	$100,000	200
Department of Blind Parents	Dept. of Education	$15,000	Und		X	X		$15,000	10
Graduate Nursing Scholarships	Board of Nursing	$51,587	Grad	X		X		$49,000	24
CALIFORNIA									
Educational Opportunity Grant Program	California State University	$13,962,484	Und		X	X		$13,962,484	17,900
Extended Opportunity Programs & Svcs.	California Community Colleges	$6,293,000	Und		X	X		$6,293,000	25,500
State University Grants	California State University	$79,115,869	Und/Grad		X	X		$79,115,869	72,631
Board of Governors Grants**	California Community Colleges	Fee Waiver	Und		X	X		$64,616,908	349,715
Graduate Equity Fellowship Program	California State University	$797,980	Grad		X	X		$797,980	615
Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education	California Community Colleges	$1,000,000	Und		X	X		$1,000,000	N/A
COLORADO									
National Guard Tuition Assistance	Dept. of Military Affairs	$169,000	Und		X		X	$233,930	724
CONNECTICUT									
Tuition Set Aside Program**	Each Public College Unit		Und		X	X		$21,306,036	
DELAWARE									
Ivy Davis Scholarship	Foster Care Review Board	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$28,050	11
GEORGIA									
Rural Doctor Program	State Medical Education Board	$800,000	Grad	X		X		$800,000	100
Regents Scholarship	Board of Regents	$200,000	Und	X		X		$200,000	300
Regents Opportunity Grant	Board of Regents	$600,000	Grad	X		X		$600,000	200
ILLINOIS									
Math/Science Traineeship	State Board of Education	$37,800			X		X		42
Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$553,400			X		X		450
Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$40,000			X		X		51
General Assembly Scholarships	State Board of Education	Tuition & Fee Waiver		X			X		8
Teacher of Secondary Science/Math	State Board of Education	$8,000			X		X		14
Equal Opportunity Scholarship	State Board of Education	$276,200			X		X		150

State/Program	Administering Agency	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
ILLINOIS (cont.)									
Bilingual Special Education Programs	State Board of Education	$30,400			X		X		46
Christa McAuliffe Fellowship	State Board of Education	$51,500			X		X		1
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	State Board of Education	$400,000*		X			X		266
IOWA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$4,000,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$3,998,500	5,500
Commission for the Blind	Commission for the Blind	$100,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$100,000	40
KENTUCKY									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Work Force Cabinet	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A
Federal Work-Study	Institutions	$1,734,400	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,734,400	N/A
Perkins Loans	Institutions	$177,800	Und/Grad		X	X		$177,800	N/A
SEOG	Institutions	$983,000	Und		X	X		$983,000	N/A
Statutory Programs	Institutions	$1,600,300	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,600,300	N/A
Commonwealth Scholars	Institutions	$1,714,500	Und	X			X	$1,714,500	N/A
Tuition Reciprocity	Institutions	$5,670,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$5,670,000	N/A
LOUISIANA									
Education Majors Scholarship	State Dept. of Education	$1,300,000	Und	X			X	$1,177,000	1,177
Alternative Post. Bacc. Scholarship	State Dept. of Education	$300,000	Grad	X			X	$300,000	
MASSACHUSETTS									
Massachusetts Plan Program	Mass. Educ. Finance Authority	$1,000,000	Und		X		X		4,000
MICHIGAN									
Tuition Incentive Program	Dept. of Social Services	$7,000,000	Und		X	X			
Education Trust Program	Treasury Dept.	N/A	Und		X		X		
MISSISSIPPI									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehab. Svcs.		Und		X		X	$1,150,000	300
MISSOURI									
Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary Education	$250,000	Und	X			X	$250,000	250
NEBRASKA									
Rural Health Professional Student Assistance Program	Dept. of Health	$137,900	Grad	X			X		15
Rural Health Opportunity Program	Univ. of Nebraska & Medical Ctr.	$100,000	Und/Grad		X		X		27
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Education	$2,021,962	Und/Grad		X	X			1,281
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Leveraged Incentive Program	Institutions	$676,900	Und			X		N/A	N/A
Nursing Leveraged Grant	Institutions	$70,000	Und			X		N/A	N/A
Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship	Dept. of Education	N/A	Und	X				N/A	N/A
NEW JERSEY									
Veterans Tuition Credit	Dept. of Military Affairs	$54,000	Und/Grad		X		X		240
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid	Dept. of Military Affairs	$32,000	Und		X		X		20
POW/MIA Program	Dept. of Military Affairs	$17,000	Und		X		X		1
War Orphans	Dept. of Military Affairs	$9,000	Und		X		X		6

State/Program	Administering Agency	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
NEW MEXICO									
(need-based)	Public Institutions	$940,567	Und/Grad			X		N/A	N/A
Three Percent Scholarships (non-need based)	Public Institutions	$1,881,133	Und/Grad				X	N/A	N/A
National Guard	New Mexico National Guard	N/A	N/A		X		X	N/A	N/A
Athletic Scholarships	Public Institutions	$2,077,600	Und				X	N/A	N/A
Competitive Scholarships	Public Institutions	$2,438,741	Und/Grad				X	N/A	N/A
NEW YORK									
Native American Postsecondary Aid	State Education Dept.	[illegible]85,000	Und		X		X	$458,269	715
Transit Corps of Engineers Program	New York City Transit Auth.	[illegible]00,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$0	0
NORTH CAROLINA									
Community College Scholarships	Dept. of Community Colleges	$280,000	Und	X		X		$280,000	Unknown
Teaching Fellows	Public School Forum	$7,060,000	Und	X			X	$7,060,000	Unknown
Prospective Teacher Scholarship/Loan	Dept. of Public Instruction	$1,876,033	Und/Grad	X			X	$1,876,033	Unknown
Freshman Scholars Program	UNC - Board of Governors	$1,000,000	Und			X		$1,000,000	Unknown
American Indian Scholarship	UNC - Board of Governors	155,200	Und/Grad	X		X		$155,200	477
Minority Presence Grants	UNC - Board of Governors	$1,500,000	Und/Grad	X		X		$1,500,000	2,890
Tuition Remission	UNC - Board of Governors	$14,389,457	Und/Grad				X	$14,389,457	Unknown
Appropriated Grants	UNC - Board of Governors	$8,136,426	Und			X		$8,136,426	Unknown
Veterans Scholarships	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	$3,509,160	Und/Grad		X		X	$3,509,160	Unknown
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehab.	$2,800,000	Und/Grad		X		X	$2,800,000	Unknown
Incentive Scholarships	UNC - Board of Governors	$2,700,000	Und	X		X		$2,700,000	Unknown
Federal College Work-Study	UNC - Board of Governors	$1,436,400	Und			X		$1,436,400	Unknown
NORTH DAKOTA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$850,641	Und/Grad		X	X		N/A	N/A
Non-Subsidized Stafford Loan	North Dakota Guarantee Agency	N/A	Und/Grad		X	X		N/A	N/A
Veteran's Tuition Waiver**	University System Institutions	$0	Und		X		X	$50,475	31
OHIO									
National Guard Scholarships	Adjutant General	$3,600,000			X		X	$3,600,000	2,000
RHODE ISLAND									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehab.	$340,000	Und		X	X		$340,000	280
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Teacher Loan Program	S.C. Student Loan Corp.	$4,975,900	Und		X		X	$4,968,000	1,242
State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$25,000	Und	X			X	$24,750	33
Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$155,779	Grad	X		X			N/A
Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$43,205	Und	X		X		$44,000	44
SREB Contract Program (Veterinary and Optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$752,800	Und	X		X		$726,184	86
Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	$16,106	Und	X			X	$15,480	12
Palmetto Fellows Scholarships	Commission on Higher Education	$382,800	Und	X			X	$100,000	40

State/Program	Administering Agency	1993-94 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
TENNESSEE									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Human Services	$12,664,100 State $45,335,900 Fed	Und/Grad		X		X	$58,000,000	30,000
TEXAS									
Resident Tuition Exemptions**	Public Colleges	N/A					X	$7,600,000	23,819
Non-Resident Tuition Waivers**	Public Colleges	N/A			X		X	$65,400,000	41,500
Line Item Scholarships	Institutions	$3,255,598	Und/Grad		X	X		$3,300,000	5,000
UTAH									
Tuition Waivers**	USHE Institutions	$0	Und/Grad	X		X		$9,750,000	N/A
Educationally Disadvantaged	USHE Institutions	$1,223,200	Und/Grad		X	X		$491,300	2,300
Regional Dental Exchange Program	University of Utah	$462,300	Grad	X			X	$329,900	30
SEOG	USHE Institutions	$907,420	Und		X	X		$3,629,677	9,400
Federal Work-Study	USHE Institutions	$210,000	Und/Grad		X	X		$3,508,370	3,600
Perkins Loans	USHE Institutions	$325,085	Und/Grad		X	X		$9,352,058	6,500
VIRGINIA									
Nursing Scholarships	Dept. of Health	$100,000	Und	X			X	$100,000	250
National Guard	Virginia National Guard	$195,000	Und		X		X	$195,000	600
Discretionary Aid Program	Public Colleges	$47,660,169	Und/Grad		X	(Und) X	(Grad) X	$47,660,169	33,000
WASHINGTON									
Work Force Training Act	State Board for Comm & Tech Colgs	$2,992,000	Und		X	X		$2,992,000	2,500
WEST VIRGINIA									
Vocational Rehabilitation	Dept. of Vocational Rehab.	$280,000 State $1,020,000 Fed	Und/Grad		X	X		$1,300,000	1,200
State War Orphan Act	Dept. of Veteran Affairs	$1,500	Und/Grad		X		X	$1,500	3
Veterans Benefits	Adjutant General's Office	$698,400	Und		X		X	$698,400	1,000
WISCONSIN									
Lawton Minority Grant	University of Wisconsin	$1,875,600	Und		X	X		$1,875,600	1,250
Minority Tuition Award	University of Wisconsin	$132,000	Und		X		X	$132,000	60
Minority Teacher Loan Forgiveness	University of Wisconsin	$100,000	Und		X	X		$100,000	50

* Indicates that dollars are federal allocations to the states, not state appropriations.

** No state appropriation, therefore it is not included in "Other Aid" in Table 1.

TABLE 8

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1992-93 SSIG Used	Estimated 1993-94 SSIG Amount	1993-94 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1993-94 Need-Based Award Dollars
ALABAMA	$ 1,070,861	$ 1,083,380	$ 2,325,288	46.6%
ALASKA	114,323	115,659	453,659	25.5
ARIZONA	1,220,800	1,220,800	3,503,696	34.8
ARKANSAS	455,330	460,652	7,700,982	6.0
CALIFORNIA	11,121,950	11,186,000	210,106,000	5.3
COLORADO	987,675	988,411	17,492,458	5.7
CONNECTICUT	777,201	942,619	20,640,037	4.6
DELAWARE	192,002	194,246	1,437,232	13.5
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	524,112	530,332	1,075,739	49.3
FLORIDA	2,265,604	2,278,750	31,288,633	7.3
GEORGIA	1,249,772	1,264,383	26,852,911	4.7
HAWAII	227,721	297,428	748,090	39.8
IDAHO	240,900	243,821	749,821	32.5
ILLINOIS	3,900,000	4,200,000	214,808,800	2.0
INDIANA	(1,438,994)	1,447,568	(55,813,526)	2.6
IOWA	624,170	560,000	34,717,500	1.6
KANSAS	797,474	806,797	9,060,000	8.9
KENTUCKY	878,958	889,234	20,618,730	4.3
LOUISIANA	1,024,687	1,024,687	6,374,174	16.1
MAINE	259,246	260,965	5,170,000	5.0
MARYLAND	1,319,220	1,327,960	24,012,652	5.5
MASSACHUSETTS	2,327,552	2,341,058	45,058,706	5.2
MICHIGAN	2,960,000	3,009,560	82,945,656	3.6
MINNESOTA	1,398,779	1,408,000	102,920,000	1.4
MISSISSIPPI	609,168	616,289	1,254,952	49.1
MISSOURI	1,416,107	1,438,809	11,123,910	12.9
MONTANA	199,406	200,728	401,456	50.0
NEBRASKA	518,523	522,016	2,686,925	19.4
NEVADA	197,132	197,427	401,681	49.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	250,872	253,805	840,593	30.2
NEW JERSEY	1,896,942	1,909,509	136,733,509	1.4
NEW MEXICO	365,300	369,500	9,888,100	3.7
NEW YORK	6,118,860	6,154,367	631,234,000	1.0
NORTH CAROLINA	1,531,212	1,581,180	15,586,636	10.1
NORTH DAKOTA	192,795	195,049	2,036,288	9.6
OHIO	2,853,266	2,886,623	77,940,000	3.7
OKLAHOMA	969,118	980,448	15,021,534	6.5
OREGON	924,425	935,233	12,902,826	7.2
PENNSYLVANIA	3,181,364	3,199,824	188,750,723	1.7
RHODE ISLAND	379,803	0	6,500,000	0.0
SOUTH CAROLINA	777,122	787,658	16,795,415	4.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	204,292	206,680	589,380	35.1
TENNESSEE	1,171,164	1,178,923	16,755,023	7.0
TEXAS	3,948,304	3,948,304	31,537,651	12.5
UTAH	534,739	540,950	1,131,960	47.8
VERMONT	180,750	180,750	11,314,835	1.6
VIRGINIA	1,532,770	1,550,688	6,407,938	24.2
WASHINGTON	1,315,988	1,302,500	46,619,500	2.8
WEST VIRGINIA	525,314	528,795	5,802,345	9.1
WISCONSIN	1,500,884	1,518,431	46,607,331	3.3
WYOMING	112,500	125,000	250,000	50.0
PUERTO RICO	(643,365)	647,085	(22,432,122)	2.9
Grand Totals	$71,428,816	$72,038,881	$2,245,420,923	3.2%

Figures in ( ) are 1992-93 data from last year's report.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

TABLE 9

SELECTED PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS, 1993-94

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
ALABAMA					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,500	FM	N	D
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$1,200		Y	D
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1984	$1,000		N	C
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	I	N	C
Tuition Benefits for Members of Nat'l Guard	1993	Unknown		N	C
Police Officer's and Firefighter's Survivor's Education Assistance Program	1987	$3,000		N	C
ALASKA					
Student Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	UM	N	C
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	1955	$22,800		N	C
WAMI Medical Exchange Program	1971	$37,590		N	C
ARIZONA					
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,500	FM,I	N	D
ARKANSAS					
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$624	FM	N	C
Second Effort Scholarship	1992	$1,000		Y	C
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000		Y	C
Academic Challenge Scholarship	1991	$1,000	S	Y	C
CALIFORNIA					
Cal Grant A	1956	$5,250	FM	Y	D (Renewals) C (New)
Cal Grant B	1969	$6,660	FM	Y	D (Renewals) C (New)
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	FM	Y	C
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	F	N	C
Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	FM	Y	D (Renewals) C (New)

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
COLORADO					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$5,000	FM	N	D
Student Grants	1971	$5,000	FM	N	D
Graduate Grants	1971	$5,000	FM	N	D
Part-Time Student Grant	1991	Tuition, Fees, Books, Supplies	FM	N	D
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	Tuition & Fees		Y	D
Extended Studies Grant	1982	Tuition	FM	N	D
Graduate Fellowship	1971	Tuition Plus $5,000		Y	D
Diversity Grants	1988			N	D
CONNECTICUT					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program*	1987	$8,000	FM	N	D
Independent College Student Grant Program*	1976	$6,700	FM	N	D
Scholastic Achievement Grants*	1981	$2,000	F	Y	C
High Technology Graduate Scholarship*	1984	$10,000		Y	C
DELAWARE					
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000		Y	C
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1978	$1,000	FM	N	C
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	1974	Full Tuition		N	C
Bradford Barnes Scholarship	1988	Full Tuition, Fees, Room & Board		Y	C
Governor's Workforce Development Grant	1992	$1,000	S	N	C
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Incentive Grants	1976	$1,500	FM,G	N	C
FLORIDA					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,030	FM	N	C
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	Cost of Education	FM	N	
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,090		N	D
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1981	$2,500		Y	C
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	1941	Tuition & Fees		N	D
M. M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	1990	$3,000	FM	Y	C
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship	1991	$1,860		Y	C
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship	1993	$950		Y	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
FLORIDA (cont.)					
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	1986	$2,000	FM	Y	C
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grant	1963	$1,800		Y	C
Regent Scholarship	1983	$4,589		N	C
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$4,588		N	C
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983	$702		Y	C
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	1987	$4,000		Y	C
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	1990	$4,589		N	C
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	1990	$4,589		N	C
GEORGIA					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$2,500	FM	N	D
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972	$1,000		N	D
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972	$2,000		N	C
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985	$1,540		Y	C
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977	$300		N	D
HOPE Grant	1993	$1,800		Y	D
HAWAII					
Student Incentive Grants	1980	$2,000	FM	N	D
IDAHO					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$5,000	FM	N	D
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$2,650		Y	C
ILLINOIS					
Monetary Award Program	1958	$3,500	F	N	C
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1973	$1,000	I	N	D
National Guard Scholarships	1977	$3,500		N	C
Descendants Grants	1973	$3,500		N	C
Merit Recognition Scholarships	1986	$1,000		Y	C
Veteran Grants	1987	$3,500		N	C
College Bond Incentive Grant	1991	$80		N	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
INDIANA					
Hoosier Scholarships*	1981	$500		Y	
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants*	1966			N	
IOWA					
Scholarship Program	1965	$400		Y	C
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,650	FM	N	D
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$600	FM	N	D
Iowa Grant	1990	$1,000	FM	N	D
KANSAS					
State Scholarships*	1963	$1,000	FM	Y	
Independent College Tuition Grants	1972	$1,700	FM	N	D
Vocational Scholarship Program*	1987	$500		Y	
Minority Scholarships*	1989	$1,500	FM	Y	
KENTUCKY					
Tuition Grant Program	1975	$1,200	S	N	C
College Access Grant Program	1990	$840	FM	N	C
LOUISIANA					
Incentive Grants	1972	$2,000	FM	Y	D
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1940	$400		Y	C
Honors Scholarship	1992	$2,631		Y	C
Tuition Assistance Plan	1989	$2,631	S	Y	C
MAINE					
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,000	FM,F,S	N	C
MARYLAND					
General State Scholarships	1961	$2,500	FM	N	C
Senatorial Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,000	FM	N	
Jack T. Tolbert Grants	1979	$1,500	S	N	C
Delegate Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$6,000		N	
Edward T. Conroy Grants	Prior to 1970	$3,056	FM	N	C
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	FM	N	C
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$3,000		Y	C
MASSACHUSETTS					
General Scholarships	1957	$2,500	FM	N	C
Christian Herter Scholarship		50% of Student's Financial Need	FM	N	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
MASSACHUSETTS (cont.)					
Cash Grant	1992	Tuition	FM	N	D
Public Service Grant	1990	$2,220		N	C
MICHIGAN					
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	$1,000	FM	N	D
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	$600	FM	N	D
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200	F	Y	C
Tuition Grants	1966	$1,900	F	N	C
MINNESOTA					
State Grant Program	1968	$5,889	FM	N	C & D
Pre-Nursing Grant	1990	$1,177	FM	N	D
Non-AFDC Child Care Grant	1990	N/A	FM	N	D
Safety Officers Survivor Grant	1990	N/A		Y	C
MISSISSIPPI					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	FM,UM,G,I	N	D
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	1942	Based on Tuition & Room Charges		N	C
Public Management Graduate Intern Program	1980	$6,000		N	C
MISSOURI					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	FM	N	C
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	1987	$2,000		Y	C
Public Service Survivor Grants	1988	Full Tuition at Univ. of Missouri		N	C
Vietnam Veterans Survivor Grants	1993	Average Tuition at 4-Year Public Regional Institution		N	C
MONTANA					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$900	FM	N	D
NEBRASKA					
State Scholarship Award Program	1989	$5,000	FM	N	D
Scholarship Assistance Program	1989	Determined by Institution	FM	N	D
Postsecondary Education Award Program	1991	Determined by Institution	FM	N	D

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
NEVADA					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$5,000	FM	N	D
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Incentive Program	1976	$1,000	FM	Y	C
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$1,000	FM	N	C
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	$1,000		N	C
NEW JERSEY					
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$5,030	F	N	C
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$500		Y	C
Educational Opportunity Fund (Undergrad)	1968	$1,950	F	N	
Educational Opportunity Fund (Graduate)	1968	$4,000	G,I	N	
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$3,998			
Part-Time TAG/EOF	1988	$3,772	F	N	
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	1988	$1,000		Y	C
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$1,000		Y	C
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarships	1989	$11,053	G,I	N	
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	1990	$6,667	G,I	N	
NEW MEXICO					
Student Incentive Grant*	1980	$2,500	FM	N	
Student Choice*	1984	$2,273	UM	N	
Scholars Program*	1989	$2,490	FM	Y	
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships*	1985	$2,000		N	
Graduate Fellowships*	1988	$7,200	I	N	
NEW YORK					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$4,050	S	N	C
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	S	N	D
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$2,000 - Full-Time $1,000 - Part-Time		N	C
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$2,000		Y	C
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000		Y	C
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps	1985	$5,000		N	C
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps	1985	$10,000		N	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
NEW YORK (cont.)					
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000		Y	C
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Corrections Officer Awards	Police - 1982 Firefighters - 1983 Corrections - 1987	$450		N	C
Children of Veterans Awards	1936	$450		N	C
Memorial Scholarship for Families of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	1991	State University Tuition & Fees & Non-Tuition Costs		N	C
Empire State Public Employees Scholarships	1993	$8,785		Y	C
NORTH CAROLINA					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	FM	N	C
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	$23,800	FM,G	Y	C
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,150		N	D
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$10,500	FM	Y	C
State Contractual Scholarships	1971	Not More Than Cost of Education	FM	N	D
NORTH DAKOTA					
Student Incentive Grants	1973	$600	FM	N	C
Scholars Program	1987	$1,986		Y	C
OHIO					
Instructional Grants	1970	$3,606	S	N	C
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000		Y	C
Part-Time Student Instructional Grants	1993	$3,600		N	D
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	Full Tuition		N	C
Student Choice Grants	1984	$588		N	D
Graduate/Professional Fellowship*	1986	$3,500		Y	
OKLAHOMA					
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	S	N	C
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500		N	C
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$3,050	S	N	C
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$3,000		Y	D
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000		N	C
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000		N	C
Academic Scholars Program	1988	$4,500		Y	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
OREGON					
Need Grant	1971	$3,150	S	N	C
PENNSYLVANIA					
State Grant Program	1966	$2,500	S	N	C
POW/MIA Program	1972	$1,200	S	N	C
RHODE ISLAND					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,000	FM	N	C
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$2,890	S	Y	C
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	I	N	D
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$300	I	N	D
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$1,500		Y	C
TENNESSEE					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,482	FM	N	C
Academic Scholars Program	1986	$5,000		Y	C
Community Colleges Program	1990	$2,000		Y	C
Dependent Children Scholarship	1981	$5,951		N	C
Student Assistance Award Restoration Act	1993	$408	FM	N	C
TEXAS					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971	$3,684	FM,G	N	D
Public Educational SSIG Program	1975	$2,500	FM,G	N	D
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981	$1,000	FM,G	Y	D
Tax Reimbursement Grants	1985	$2,500	FM,G	N	D
Nursing Scholarships	1990	$3,000	FM,G	Y	D
UTAH					
Incentive Grants	1974	$2,500	FM	N	D
WICHE	1953	$18,400		Y	D
VERMONT					
Incentive Grants	1965	$5,050	F	N	C
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$3,785	F	N	C
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$325	S	N	C

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1993-94	Need Analysis UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM FM=Federal Methodology F=Modified FM I=Institutions Choose S=State System G=GAPSFAS	Demonstrate Academic Merit To Receive Initial Award Y=Yes N=No	Program Administration C=Centralized D=Decentralized
VIRGINIA					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$2,000	FM	N	D
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,500		N	D
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000		Y	C
Virginia Transfer Grant	1983	$4,500		Y	D
Undergraduate Student Financial Assistance Program	1988	$4,500	FM	N	D
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	1973	$2,400		N	C
Virginia Assistance Program	1992			Y	D
WASHINGTON					
Need Grant Program	1970	$2,625	S	N	D
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$300/semester	FM	N	C
Educational Opportunity Grant	1990	$2,500	FM	N	C
American Indian Endowed Scholarship	1993	$1,000	FM	Y	C
WEST VIRGINIA					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,968 - In-State Private $1,428 - In-State Public $600 - Out-of-State	FM	Y	C
WISCONSIN					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,172	FM	N	C
Independent Student Grants	1990	$6,000	FM	N	D
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$1,800	FM	N	C
Indian Student Grant	1971	$2,200	FM	N	D
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grant	1987	$2,500	FM	N	D
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1972	$1,800	FM	N	C
Private School Student Minority Grant	1986	$2,500	FM	N	D
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	FM	N	C
Academic Excellence Scholarships	1990	$2,545		Y	C
WYOMING					
Incentive Grants	1977	$2,500	FM		D
PUERTO RICO					
Supplementary Assistance Program*	1982				N
Educational Fund*	1969				N
Legislative Awards*	1955				N
Student Incentive Grant*	1974	$1,000			Y

* 1992-93 data from last year's report.

TABLE 10

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
ALABAMA									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
Tuition Benefits for Members of Nat'l Guard	I		I						
Police Officers' and Firefighters' Survivors' Education Assistance Program	I		I		I				
ALASKA									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	O	O							
WAMI Medical Exchange Program									O*
ARIZONA									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	O	B		O	
ARKANSAS									
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
Second Effort Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	
Academic Challenge Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
CALIFORNIA									
Cal Grant A	I	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Graduate Fellowship	I	I					I	I	I*
COLORADO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Graduate Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	B	B	B	B	B	B	I	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Diversity Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
COLORADO (cont.)									
Extended Studies Grant	I								
Graduate Fellowship	B	B							
CONNECTICUT									
Scholastic Achievement Grants*	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Independent College Student Grant Program*		I		I					
Aid for Public College Students Grant Program*	I		I						
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program*	I	I							
DELAWARE									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Military and Police	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Bradford Barnes Scholarship	I								
Governor's Workforce Development Grant	I	I	I	I					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
FLORIDA									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I				I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I							
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Most Promising Teacher Scholarship	I	I	I	I					
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans/POW/MIA	I		I		I				
Exceptional Student Education State Training Grants	B	B	B	B					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship									I*
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B	B	B	B					
Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarships	I	I	I						
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	I	I	I	I			I	I	
M. M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant									I*
Vocational Gold Seal Endorsement Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Regent Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission Student Member Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
FLORIDA (cont.)									
State Board of Community Colleges Student Member Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B		B	
GEORGIA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Tuition Equalization Grants	O*	I		I					
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I*
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*								
HOPE Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
HAWAII									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I			I		
IDAHO									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
ILLINOIS									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	I		I						
National Guard Scholarships	I		I						
Descendants Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Merit Recognition Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Veteran Grants	I		I						
College Bond Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
INDIANA									
Hoosier Scholarships*	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education/Freedom of Choice Grants*	I	I	I	I	I			I	
IOWA									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Iowa Grant	I	I	I	I	I				
KANSAS									
State Scholarships*	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
Independent College Tuition Grants		I							
Vocational Scholarship Program*	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Minority Scholarships*	I	I	I	I					

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
KENTUCKY									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
College Access Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
LOUISIANA									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I		I				I		
Honors Scholarship	I	I	I		I		I		
Tuition Assistance Plan	I		I				I		
MAINE									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	I	I	
MARYLAND									
General State Scholarship	I	I	I	I			B	I	
Senatorial Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Jack T. Tolbert Grants						I			
Delegate Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Edward T. Conroy Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Professional Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I		I		I	
MASSACHUSETTS									
General Scholarships	B	B	B	B	I	I	I	I	
Christian Herter Scholarship	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Cash Grant	I		I						
Public Service Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	
MICHIGAN									
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I					I*
Tuition Grants		I		I					
MINNESOTA									
State Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Non-AFDC Child Care Grant	I	I	I		I				
Pre-Nursing Grant	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Safety Officers Survivor Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MISSISSIPPI									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
POW/MIA/Law/Firemen Scholarship	I		I						
Public Management Graduate Intern Program	I								

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
MISSOURI									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Higher Education Academic Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Public Service Survivor Grants	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	
Vietnam Veterans Survivor Grants	I	I	I	I	I	O		I	
MONTANA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*
NEBRASKA									
Scholarship Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
State Scholarship Award Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Postsecondary Education Award Program		I		I				I	
NEVADA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
Incentive Program	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	I	B*	B*	
Nursing Education Grants	I	I			I		I	I	
War Orphans Scholarships	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
NEW JERSEY									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I		I*			
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I			I*			
Educational Opportunity Fund (Undergrad)	I	I	I						
Educational Opportunity Fund (Graduate)	I	I							
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I						
Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Part-Time TAG/EOF	I	I	I	I					
Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I	I	I	I		I*			
Martin Luther King Physician-Dentist Scholarship	I	I							
C. Clyde Ferguson Law Scholarship	I	I							
NEW MEXICO									
Student Incentive Grant*	I	I	I	I	I				
Student Choice*		I							
Scholars Program*	I	I	I	I	I				
Graduate Fellowships*	I								
Vietnam Veterans Scholarships*	I	I	I	I	I				

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
NEW YORK									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I	I*		I	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps	I*	I*							
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
Children of Veterans Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Memorial Scholarship for Families of Deceased Police Officers & Firefighters	I	I	I	I					
Empire State Public Employees Scholarships	I	I	I	I		I			
NORTH CAROLINA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I*								
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
State Contractual Scholarships		I		I					
NORTH DAKOTA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I		I	I	
Scholars Program	I	I	I		I			I	
OHIO									
Instructional Grants	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I	I			I	I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Graduate/Professional Fellowships*	I	I							
Part-Time Student Instructional Grants	I		I						
OKLAHOMA									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
William P. Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants									I*
Minority Professional Study Grants									I*
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*

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State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
OREGON									
Need Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
PENNSYLVANIA									
State Grant Program	B	B	B	B		I	B	B	O*
POW/MIA Program	B	B	B	B		I	B	B	O*
RHODE ISLAND									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
SOUTH CAROLINA									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
TENNESSEE									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					
Community Colleges Program			I						
Dependent Children Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
Student Assistance Award Restoration Act		I		I					
TEXAS									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					I*
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				I*
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Tax Reimbursement Grants	I		I		I				I*
Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I		
UTAH									
Incentive Grants	I	I*	I		I				
WICHE	O	O							
VERMONT									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
VIRGINIA									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					I*
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Virginia Transfer Grant	I								

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
VIRGINIA (cont.)									
Virginia Assistance Program	I		I						
Undergrad Student Financial Assistance Pgm	I		I						
Eastern Shore Tuition Assistance Program	O								
WASHINGTON									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I		I	I			
Assistance to Blind Students	I	I	I	I	I				
Educational Opportunity Grant	I	I							
American Indian Endowed Scholarship	I	I	I		I	I		I	
WEST VIRGINIA									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B*	
WISCONSIN									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I	I			I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B			B	
Private School Student Minority Grant		I		I					
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grants					I				
Independent Student Grants	I	I			I				
Academic Excellence Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
WYOMING									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
PUERTO RICO									
Legislative Awards*	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Educational Fund*	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Student Incentive Grant*	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Supplementary Assistance Program*	I		I				I		I*

* 1992-93 data from last year's report.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 10

ALABAMA	
Chiropractic Scholarships	O* - Chiropractic colleges.
ALASKA	
Incentive Grant	B* - Any nationally or regionally accredited institution.
WAMI Medical Exchange Program	O* - Contract with University of Washington School of Medicine.
CALIFORNIA	
Cal Grant A	I* - Programs must be at least two years in length or minimum of 1,800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I* - Accredited graduate and/or professional institutions.
FLORIDA	
M. M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	I* - Historically black colleges in Florida.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I* - College of Law at Florida State University or University of Florida.
GEORGIA	
Student Incentive Grants Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I* - Other hospital programs of study.
Tuition Equalization Grants	O* - Within 50 miles of Georgia.
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I* - Only at North Georgia College.
IOWA	
Scholarship Program Tuition Grants	I* - Business schools.
MARYLAND	
Delegate Scholarships Senatorial Scholarships	B* - Out-of-State -- Only if major is not offered in state.
MICHIGAN	
Competitive Scholarships	I* - Private, nonprofit, nondegree.
MONTANA	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Tribally controlled two-year colleges.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Incentive Program	B* - Any eligible out-of-state institutions are limited to New England and must be regionally accredited.
NEW JERSEY	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholars Program Garden State Urban Scholars Program	I* - Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education and accredited by a regional accrediting association.
NEW YORK	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Tuition Assistance Program	I* - Two-year programs at registered business schools.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I* - Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans Awards Police Officers/Firefighters/ Correction Officers Awards	I* - Two-year programs at registered business schools.

NEW YORK (cont.)	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I* - Medical and dental schools.
NORTH CAROLINA	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I* - Medical schools only.
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I* - Only the University of North Carolina since it has the state's sole dental school.
OKLAHOMA	
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O* - Accredited chiropractic colleges that are recognized by the Oklahoma State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.
Minority Doctoral Study Grants Minority Professional Study Grants Academic Scholars Program	I* - Graduate and professional institutions.
PENNSYLVANIA	
State Grant Program POW/MIA Program	O* - Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
TEXAS	
Tuition Equalization Grants	I* - Private health-related.
Public Educational SSIG Grants Tax Reimbursement Grants	I* - Public health-related.
UTAH	
Incentive Grants	I* - Church-owned institutions do not participate.
VIRGINIA	
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	I* - Community hospital.
WEST VIRGINIA	
Higher Education Grant Program	B* - Limited to educational institutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.
PUERTO RICO	
Supplementary Assistance Program	I* - Graduate students at the University of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 11

1992-93 PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR
COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA						
Student Assistance Program	89.0	11.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0
ALASKA						
Student Incentive Grants	50.3	7.2	42.5	49.1	7.5	43.4
ARIZONA						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	87.8	12.2	0.0	88.5	11.5	0.0
ARKANSAS						
Student Assistance Grants	86.0	14.0	0.0	85.1	14.9	0.0
Academic Challenge Scholarship	85.0	15.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0
CALIFORNIA						
Cal Grant A	69.8	30.2	0.0	44.5	55.5	0.0
Cal Grant B	94.3	5.7	0.0	86.1	13.9	0.0
Cal Grant C	74.4	25.6	0.0	31.5	68.5	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel (Undergrad)	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
COLORADO						
Student Incentive Grants	93.1	6.9	0.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
Student Grants	85.6	14.4	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0
Part-Time Grants	81.3	18.7	0.0	75.8	24.2	0.0
DELAWARE						
Postsecondary Scholarship (Undergrad)	25.0	19.0	56.0	30.0	22.0	48.0
Governor's Workforce Development Grant	72.0	28.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
FLORIDA						
Student Assistance Grants	76.6	23.4	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian (Undergrad)	58.3	41.7	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	59.4	40.6	0.0	59.4	40.6	0.0
M. M. Bethune Scholarship Challenge Grant	25.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0
GEORGIA						
Student Incentive Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
HAWAII						
Student Incentive Grants	90.0	10.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
IDAHO						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	96.0	4.0	0.0	94.0	6.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ILLINOIS						
Monetary Award Program	68.9	31.1	0.0	51.4	48.6	0.0
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
IOWA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa Grant	63.0	37.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	0.0
KENTUCKY						
College Access Grants	65.0	35.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LOUISIANA						
Student Incentive Grants	90.0	10.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Tuition Assistance Plan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MAINE						
Student Incentive Grants	64.0	16.0	20.0	50.0	23.0	27.0
MARYLAND						
General State Scholarships	74.1	16.1	9.8	61.5	29.3	9.2
Senatorial Scholarships (Undergrad)	85.8	12.2	2.0	84.1	13.8	2.1
Professional Scholarships (Undergrad)	95.4	4.6	0.0	95.6	4.4	0.0
Jack T. Tolbert Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
MASSACHUSETTS						
General State Scholarships	53.0	40.0	7.0	34.0	63.0	3.0
Christian Herter Scholarship	25.0	55.0	20.0	25.0	55.0	20.0
Cash Grant	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
MICHIGAN						
Competitive Scholarships	77.7	22.3	0.0	67.3	32.7	0.0
Tuition Grants (Undergrad)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Part-Time Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0
MINNESOTA						
State Grant Program	69.0	31.0	0.0	43.4	56.6	0.0
MISSISSIPPI						
Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
MISSOURI						
Student Grants	27.0	73.0	0.0	19.0	81.0	0.0
MONTANA						
Student Incentive Grants	86.0	14.0	0.0	94.5	5.5	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
NEBRASKA						
State Scholarship Awards	62.0	38.0	0.0	57.0	43.0	0.0
Scholarship Assistance Program	68.0	32.0	0.0	72.0	28.0	0.0
Postsecondary Education Award Program	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Student Incentive Grants	57.5	14.5	28.0	51.0	23.0	26.0
Nursing Education Grants (Undergrad)	66.0	33.0	1.0	66.0	33.0	1.0
NEW JERSEY						
Tuition Aid Grants	68.0	32.0	0.0	82.0	18.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund (Undergrad)	68.0	32.0	0.0	84.0	16.0	0.0
Part-Time TAG/EOF	61.0	39.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
NEW YORK						
Tuition Assistance Program (Undergrad)	59.0	41.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	88.0	12.0	0.0	79.0	21.0	0.0
NORTH CAROLINA						
Student Incentive Grants	71.4	28.6	0.0	68.1	31.9	0.0
State Contractual Scholarships	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
NORTH DAKOTA						
Student Incentive Grants	80.1	19.9	0.0	80.1	19.9	0.0
OHIO						
Instructional Grants	77.0	22.0	1.0	58.0	41.0	1.0
OKLAHOMA						
Tuition Aid Grants (Undergrad)	92.5	7.5	0.0	91.3	8.7	0.0
William P. Willis Scholarship	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
OREGON						
Need Grant	89.9	10.1	0.0	82.3	17.7	0.0
PENNSYLVANIA						
State Higher Education Grants	52.0	41.5	6.5	46.8	51.0	2.2
POW/MIA Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
RHODE ISLAND						
Scholarship and Grant Program	56.6	16.9	26.5	52.6	18.3	29.1
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	78.0	22.0	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TENNESSEE						
Student Assistance Awards	78.6	21.4	0.0	63.1	36.9	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
TEXAS						
Tuition Equalization Grants (Undergrad)	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants (Undergrad)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Reimbursement Grant (Undergrad)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Nursing Scholarships (Undergrad)	88.8	11.2	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0
VERMONT						
Student Incentive Grants (Undergrad)	40.8	22.8	36.4	32.8	36.9	30.3
VIRGINIA						
College Scholarship Assistance	70.0	30.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Undergrad Student Financial Assistance	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
WASHINGTON						
State Need Grants	90.0	10.0	0.0	81.0	19.0	0.0
Assistance to Blind Students	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grant	25.0	75.0	0.0	26.0	74.0	0.0
WEST VIRGINIA						
Higher Education Grants	82.3	16.8	0.9	74.5	25.1	0.4
WISCONSIN						
Tuition Grants	0.3	99.7	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants (Undergrad)	69.0	31.0	0.0	69.0	31.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	55.0	24.0	21.0	55.0	24.0	21.0
Talent Incentive Grants	75.8	24.2	0.0	71.8	28.2	0.0
Private School Student Minority Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vo-Tech Student Minority Grant	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Independent Student Grant	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
WYOMING						
Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ALL STATES	64.8	33.5	1.7	50.9	48.3	0.8

Note: Some states are not listed because data is not available.

TABLE 12

1992-93 NUMBER OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR
COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
ALABAMA	4,155	513	0	$ 1.879	$ 0.332	$ 0.000
ALASKA	175	25	148	0.238	0.036	0.210
ARIZONA	4,395	611	0	3.054	0.397	0.000
ARKANSAS	9,443	1,567	0	5.473	0.961	0.000
CALIFORNIA	60,419	14,649	0	88.300	60.938	0.000
COLORADO	15,643	2,416	0	11.760	1.874	0.000
DELAWARE	413	279	709	0.325	0.234	0.461
FLORIDA	26,302	8,122	0	18.667	7.503	0.000
GEORGIA	8,432	2,519	0	3.816	1.341	0.000
HAWAII	630	70	0	0.362	0.362	0.000
IDAHO	1,538	64	0	0.494	0.032	0.000
ILLINOIS	77,828	34,272	0	104.738	97.686	0.000
IOWA	5,234	14,705	0	2.611	31.471	0.000
KENTUCKY	14,167	14,388	0	8.456	12.003	0.000
LOUISIANA	5,028	358	0	5.193	0.328	0.000
MAINE	5,735	1,434	1,792	2.485	1.143	1.342
MARYLAND	15,491	3,559	1,257	12.605	4.756	1.307
MASSACHUSETTS	30,727	13,415	2,358	22.128	22.529	1.184
MICHIGAN	29,586	35,957	0	25.027	54.060	0.000
MINNESOTA	42,085	18,908	0	35.607	46.437	0.000
MISSISSIPPI	1,470	490	0	0.896	0.348	0.000
MISSOURI	2,384	6,444	0	2.068	8.815	0.000
MONTANA	1,103	179	0	0.407	0.024	0.000
NEBRASKA	4,110	2,760	0	1.438	1.172	0.000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,074	294	478	0.419	0.190	0.201
NEW JERSEY	44,122	20,810	0	91.242	19.758	0.000
NEW YORK	192,174	122,564	0	277.522	317.823	0.000
NORTH CAROLINA	2,704	8,883	0	2.084	11.762	0.000
NORTH DAKOTA	2,852	708	0	1.617	0.402	0.000
OHIO	64,852	18,529	842	36.134	25.543	0.623
OKLAHOMA	15,665	1,268	0	12.163	1.154	0.000
OREGON	14,054	1,579	0	9.829	2.114	0.000

State	Number of Awards			Value of Awards (Millions)		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
PENNSYLVANIA	66,762	53,368	8,406	80.456	87.620	3.763
RHODE ISLAND	7,118	2,127	3,336	4.349	1.513	2.401
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	6,606	0	0.000	16.708	0.000
SOUTH DAKOTA	816	1,106	0	0.336	0.250	0.000
TENNESSEE	15,241	4,147	0	9.005	5.266	0.000
TEXAS	5,106	15,291	0	3.644	24.573	0.000
VERMONT	3,645	2,037	3,252	3.211	3.613	2.967
VIRGINIA	5,623	2,133	0	4.937	1.459	0.000
WASHINGTON	19,981	2,554	0	18.385	5.014	0.000
WEST VIRGINIA	4,116	840	45	4.325	1.457	0.023
WISCONSIN	44,837	10,661	15	26.276	16.456	0.022
WYOMING	592	0	0	0.225	0.000	0.000
ALL STATES	877,827	453,209	22,638	$944.186	$897.457	$14.504

Note: Some states are not listed because data is not available.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1992-93 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR
COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample*	Total Dollar Value in Sample*	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		45	1,089	$1,515,219	93.0%	96.4%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(79.6%)	45	82	$56,684	7.0%	3.6%
1992 High School Graduates		21	151	$219,413	19.0%	17.7%
Other Freshman Applicants		21	91	$139,205	11.5%	11.2%
Soph, Jr & Sr First-Time Apps		21	113	$162,917	14.2%	13.2%
Renewal Applicants	(62.7%)	21	439	$716,903	55.3%	57.9%
4-Year Public Colleges		43	531	$629,215	39.6%	34.1%
2-Year Public Colleges		43	285	$265,616	21.2%	14.4%
4-Year Private Colleges		43	373	$739,006	27.8%	40.0%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		43	19	$39,644	1.4%	2.2%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		43	61	$118,805	4.6%	6.4%
Public Vo-Tech Schools		43	49	$39,128	3.6%	2.1%
Out-of-State Institutions	(93.5%)	43	23	$14,506	1.8%	0.8%
Dependent Students		34	717	$1,098,253	56.6%	61.2%
Independent Students	(90.8%)	34	549	$694,964	43.4%	38.8%
Males		25	240	$334,500	38.5%	39.4%
Females		25	365	$493,802	58.5%	58.2%
Sex Unknown	(43.0%)	25	19	$20,872	3.0%	2.4%
Below Age 18		17	29	$40,906	3.4%	2.9%
18-21 Years Old		17	457	$767,570	53.1%	54.6%
22-25 Years Old		17	157	$247,296	18.2%	17.6%
26 Years & Older		17	216	$347,859	25.1%	24.7%
Age Unknown	(71.2%)	17	1	$2,577	0.2%	0.2%
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		39	457	$672,566	38.8%	40.2%
$10,000-$19,999		39	292	$441,609	24.8%	26.4%
$20,000-$29,999		39	197	$280,668	16.7%	16.8%
$30,000-$39,999		39	125	$159,979	10.6%	9.6%
$40,000-$49,999		39	72	$76,757	6.1%	4.6%
$50,000-$59,999		39	25	$28,144	2.2%	1.7%
$60,000 & Above	(84.7%)	39	11	$12,887	0.8%	0.7%

* Amounts in 1,000s.

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

TABLE 14

STATES WITH APPROPRIATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS
SPECIFICALLY FOR FINANCIAL AID AWARD PURPOSES
(dollar amounts in millions)

States	Appropriation Amounts	Eligible Institutions	Types of Recipients*	Types of Awards**	Need-Based?
Alabama	$ 0.300	Pub 4-Yr	FU, FG	S, F	No
California	50.222	Pub 4 & 2-Yr	All	All But L	Yes
Colorado	2.198	Pub 4-Year	All	TR***	No
Connecticut	21.306	Pub, Pri 4 & 2-Year Pri Nursing	PU, FU	G & W	Yes
Delaware	5.335	Pub 4 & 2-Yr	FU	G, W, FM, & S	Some
D. of Columbia	1.629	Pub 4-Year	All	TR, G, W, FM & F	Some
Florida	16.829	Pub 4-Year	All	G, W, FM & S	Some
Hawaii	4.600	Pub 4 & 2-Yr	All	TR & L	Yes
Montana	0.898	Pub 4 & 2-Year & V-T	Fu, FG	W & FM	Some
Nebraska	14.812	Pub 4-Yr	All	All But L	Some
New York	73.791	All Pub; Pri 4 & 2-Yr	All	All But L	Some
North Carolina	27.662	Pub 4-Yr	All	All But L	Some
Oregon	11.092	Pub 4-Yr	Fu, FG	TR	Some
Pennsylvania	6.341	Pub & Pri 4 & 2-Yr	All	W	Yes
Texas	3.000	Pub 4-Yr & V-T	All	W, FM, S, & F	Yes
Utah	0.821	Pub 4 & 2-Yr	All	TR, G, S, & F	Some
Virginia	47.660	Pub 4 & 2-Yr	All	All But L	Some
Washington	24.124	Pub 4 & 2-Year & V-T	All	All	Yes
Grand Total	$312.620				

* Codes for Types of Recipients

PU = Part-time undergraduates
FU = Full-time undergraduates
FG = Full-time graduate/professional school students
PG = Part-time graduate/professional school students

** Codes for Types of Awards

TR = Tuition remission
G = Grants
L = Long-term loans
W = Student employment
FM = Federal matching funds purposes
F = Graduate fellowships, assistantships
S = Scholarships

*** Native American Tuition Assistance

TABLE 15

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITIONS

ALAPAMA	This year, the Alabama Legislature established a technology training and scholarship program for public school teachers in the state. This program replaces the math and science teacher scholarship program, in effect since 1982. The Legislature also established a second grant program for members of the Alabama National Guard and appropriated $600,000 to fund this program fully.
ALASKA	Revenue projections for the current year apparently were overstated. At this time, it appears that substantial shortfalls will occur. While no programs will be affected in 1993-94, it is likely that FY 1995 will be a year of program downsizing.
ARIZONA	Questions requesting information on ethnicity were not included in the Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarship application until the 1993-94 academic year. This information will be collected from now on.
CALIFORNIA	After losing $44 million in grant funding in the 1992-93 budget, the California Student Aid Commission rebounded with a $51.2 million increase in the 1993-94 budget. This increase will allow us to raise all grant award amounts and to restore prior year decreases in the number of grants allocated.
COLORADO	Institutions may spend up to 30 percent of their Colorado Work-Study funds on non-need-based awards. Institutions may also, at their discretion, make Colorado Diversity Grants need-based awards.
CONNECTICUT	Connecticut continues to provide student aid through decentralized programs. Aid allocations are sent to the colleges, which select recipients and award amounts.
FLORIDA	The College Career and Public School Work Experience Programs are consolidated in the Florida Work Experience Program. The Masters Fellowship Loan Program, Teacher Scholarship Loan Program, and "Chappie" James Promising Teacher Scholarship Loan Program are consolidated in the Florida Teacher Scholarship and Forgivable Loan Program. Renewal students are continued on the "Chappie" James Most Promising Teacher Scholarship Loan.
GEORGIA	We have begun a new program called the HOPE Grant. This program is funded by our new state lottery. The program has different components that apply to students, depending on their situation. For this reason, we have provided data for need-based and non-need-based awards in this Survey Report.

ILLINOIS	Increases in demand for financial aid continue to exceed increases in state funding. In addition, college costs continue to rise faster than inflation. In FY 1994, tuition and fees rose by approximately 8 percent at public institutions, and by approximately 6 percent at private institutions. ISAC's ability to serve needy students will be further constrained if the Federal SSIG program is eliminated. ISAC currently receives about $4 million in SSIG funds to supplement the more than $200 million state appropriation for the MAP program for needy students.
IOWA	Because of the increasing number of award applications, flat state program appropriations, and changes in need analysis methodology, we have had to reduce awards in two state programs. Also, in February, the Agency began to administer the Byrd Honors Scholarship program.
LOUISIANA	The original 1993-94 appropriation did not include any funding for the Honors Scholarship Program (implemented in 1992-93), nor sufficient funding for all awards for the Louisiana Tuition Assistance Program (TAP). On September 23, 1993, the Interim Emergency Board (IEB) approved full funding for both programs for 1993-94. Through a mail ballot, if two-thirds of the Legislature approves the IEB's actions, $5.8 million will be provided for tuition awards for approximately 2,700 students.
MAINE	For the 1993-94 year, the MSISP used both the FM and IM to determine award eligibility. The FM was the initial indicator of need, and the IM was used to prioritize awards among the students with the greatest need.
MARYLAND	Program funding levels for the Senatorial and Delegate Scholarship Programs include unexpended funds from FY 1993 that were carried forward. The funds for General State and Loan Assistance Repayment Programs reflect additional funds transferred by the Legislators from other programs to these programs. The Loan Assistance Repayment Program provides $30,000 in matching funds to the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to provide loan repayment assistance to primary care physicians. For 1993-94, the Commission has suspended out-of-state awards under the General State Scholarship Program.
MICHIGAN	Appropriations and expenditures in the Competitive Scholarship Program and Tuition Grant Program pose problems for statistical reports. The data for Part I of this Survey identify appropriations, and Part IV identify actual expenditures. Our Tuition Grant Program supplements Competitive Scholarship awards, so dollars paid out in Competitive Scholarships are higher than appropriations. When identifying increases or decreases in awards, Part I data should be used.

MINNESOTA	Funding increases for the State Grant Program sufficiently covered increased student need due to the Federal Methodology, tuition increases, and the smaller maximum Pell Grant award.
MISSISSIPPI	On July 1, 1991, the Legislature passed the Omnibus Loan or Scholarship Act of 1991. This law allowed for consistent, uniform, and regular student aid programs by consolidating program funds from various programs into one revolving fund. The law also allowed for the creation of additional scholarship programs, especially programs for encouraging minority students to enroll in graduate and professional institutions in Mississippi. The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning was granted the authority to create new scholarship and loan programs as may be needed. The Board also may create private sector loans for higher education, or Federal guaranteed loans with scholarship repayment provision.
MISSOURI	The Missouri Student Grant Program, our need-based grant program, is not fully funded for eligible students, but the merit-based scholarship, the Missouri Higher Education Academic Scholarship Program, is fully funded. There are also several other scholarship programs that are not fully funded.
MONTANA	In the Montana Work-Study Program, institutions match 30 percent of their state allocations with their own funds. The state also provides appropriations for the matching funds for the SEOG and Perkins Loan Programs. The Commissioner's Office estimates the state's matching fund requirement and requests funds from the Legislature. The Legislature appropriates funds on a biennial basis, during even-numbered years.
NEVADA	The Nevada Student Incentive Grant Program is the only state-administered student financial aid program. There is one part-time staff person administering this program, so funding is in jeopardy. Our student loan programs have been administered by Arizona since 1988. Therefore, no program statistics are currently available. Hopefully, with the new SPRE requirement, assigned to our University System, a centralized data collection system will be established for all Title IV recipients in the state.
NEW JERSEY	Applications for the Tuition Assistance Grant (TAG) Program increased by only 6 percent for 1993-94, compared to 19 percent for the prior year and 50 percent over the last two years. Therefore, the annual rates of increase in application volume are beginning to decline. Due to decreasing demand, award values were restored (and greatly increased) to accommodate 1993-94 tuition increases.

NEW MEXICO	Financial aid funding has equaled or exceeded projected tuition increases.
NEW YORK	Although the state's fiscal crisis lessened slightly in 1993, reductions to student aid programs enacted in the two previous years were continued for the 1993-94 school year. New York's TAP Program bases awards on prior year's income. A decrease in incomes in the 1991 calendar year resulted in higher TAP awards than projected for 1992-93. Expenditures for 1992-93 were increased by 17 percent, even though changes to reduce expenditures were enacted. For the 1993-94 school year, we are projecting an increase of 3 percent in expenditures, even though provisions to reduce awards were continued.
NORTH CAROLINA	The North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority will attempt to decipher what the future holds for a comprehensive state aid agency after direct lending begins to emerge. We believe a strong need remains for a centralized system for inter-institutional student aid delivery, including loans. We will work toward refurbishing this goal.
OHIO	For 1993-94 awards, the separate State Grant application will be eliminated. The data from the FAFSA will be used to determine eligibility. Part-time grants will be offered for the first time in 1993-94. This year will also be the first full year of program administration by the Ohio Student Aid Commission, instead of the Board of Regents.
OREGON	In Oregon, the state has reduced its commitment to student aid. The Legislature has eliminated funding for all but one of our existing grant programs, and reduced funding for this one program.
PENNSYLVANIA	The two-form 1993-94 application process resulted in a significant number of incomplete State Grant applications on file. This adversely affected staff's ability to make accurate year-end expenditure projections.
RHODE ISLAND	Due to a $1.9 million reduction in State Scholarship and Grant funding and a loss of $400,000 in Federal SSIG funds, the formula used to determine award eligibility was adjusted to meet a smaller percentage of students' financial need. The average award fell from $659 to $539.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Due to insufficient state funding of the South Carolina Tuition Grant Program which resulted in an increasing number of unfunded, eligible applicants, the Commission decided to use available funds for 1993-94 to award all eligible students who applied on or before June 30, 1993. Although approximately 3,000 additional students received grants under the new policy, the size of award fell by up to 28 percent from the previous years' levels to provide enough funds for the additional awards.

TENNESSEE	The Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation received a 28 percent increase in need-based funding from the previous award year. This additional funding lowered the percentage of students who were not funded by 23 percent over the prior year.
VERMONT	VSAC is a comprehensive agency that provides career counseling and financial aid information to middle schools, high schools, and adult students. VSAC provides grant programs for full-time and part-time students and for students in non-degree programs. VSAC also serves as a guarantor for Vermont students and postsecondary institutions, and provides loan capital through its Education Loan Finance Program.
VIRGINIA	We continue to increase discretionary aid dramatically as a chief source of funding to offset rapid tuition increases.
WASHINGTON	This year, the Legislature combined three health-related programs (the Nurses Conditional Scholarship; Health Professional Repayment; and Rural Physician, Pharmacist, and Midwife Scholarship) into one program: the Health Professionals Loan Repayment and Scholarship Program. Also, the State Need-Based Grant Program received a 125 percent increase in state funding between the 1991-93 and 1993-95 biennia. Eligibility for the program changed to an income-based criteria, currently based on 65 percent of the state's median family income.
WEST VIRGINIA	The Legislature amended the Higher Education Grant Program statute by authorizing a funding increase of $1.5 million for each of the next five years. Unfortunately, these added funds were not appropriated for 1993-94; in fact, a modest reduction occurred. This follows three consecutive years of level funding. Since 1985-86, the number of grant recipients has fallen by 37 percent. In 1993-94, we also began to use the FAFSA. This increased the number of applicants from over 20,000 to over 40,000, and increased the number of eligible students.
WYOMING	We have a decentralized program.

TABLE 16

COMMENTS REGARDING SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN CURRENT PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR 1994-95 AWARD YEAR

ALABAMA	Because of anticipated demand for participation in the new Technology Scholarship Program for Alabama Teachers, we are requesting the Legislature to increase the appropriation for this program from $1 million this year to $3.18 million next year.
GEORGIA	We expect that there will be changes in the new HOPE Grant Program for 1994-95, but we are unable to speculate at this time what they might be.
ILLINOIS	Effective in the 1994-95 academic year, ISAC will begin administering 9 additional scholarship and grant programs currently administered by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE). Most of the programs are unique in scope, and limited in terms of dollars awarded and students served. This will bring the total number of scholarship and grant programs administered by ISAC to 19.
IOWA	Because of the flood disaster this past summer, the state budget continues to be very stressed. We expect minimal increases in the state-funded scholarship programs for need-based awards.
LOUISIANA	No changes are anticipated. However, it is likely that legislatively mandated academic eligibility criteria for both new and continuing TAP and Honors Scholarship awardees will have minor revisions. The award appropriations for both programs are anticipated to increase for both programs for 1993-94, assuming they are fully funded. Appropriations will increase by $600,000 for TAP, and by $2.2 million for Honors Scholarships.
MAINE	In 1994-95, we will require students to file only the FAFSA. However, we will require students to provide an expected contribution, based on their year in school and dependency status.
MARYLAND	The Maryland State Scholarship Administration will require students to file the FAFSA only for need-based aid. Also, funding for the Loan Assistance Program will rise by $350,000 from funds derived from fees paid by physicians to provide for additional funds for loan repayment for primary care physicians.
MINNESOTA	The legislative task force, created in 1993 to study state financial aid programs with emphasis on the State Grant formula and distribution of funds, will report its findings and recommendations in 1994. This may mean program changes in the 1994-95 academic year.

MISSISSIPPI	We will participate in the SREB Minority Doctoral Scholars Program on a limited basis (2 students - $12,000 per student). We will also administer a state nursing student stipend program, which was enacted during the 1993 legislative session.
MISSOURI	We will enhance the Missouri Student Grant Program by correcting and updating award processes with the institution. We are also automating the application process for the Academic Scholarship Program for renewal applicants. Home schocled students and GED recipients are now eligible for consideration for Academic Scholarships.
NEVADA	No changes anticipated, but if Federal SSIG funding is eliminated, the program may be abolished.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	We will be using the FAFSA as the application for SSIG awards (we will not use the FAF). We also anticipate removing the renewal clause as an eligibility factor in order to allow access to the program to a greater number of non-traditional students and low-income students.
NEW JERSEY	No changes, but we will continue to monitor the effects of the changes in the Federal need analysis and delivery system (see response to the 1992-93 survey).
NEW YORK	It is unclear what will occur for 1994-95. An important factor will be the state of the national economy and its effect upon New York State's economy. Depending upon New York's fiscal situation, some of the program funding cuts may be restored, or reductions could be continued, or additional cuts could be made.
NORTH CAROLINA	We do not know what changes could be made. Direct lending will have a serious effect on the Agency and its primary mission. We will adapt to the altered environment as circumstances dictate.
OHIO	We will refine our new FAFSA State Grant application system.
OREGON	The Legislature has instructed us to shift State Need Grant funds to students in private institutions to compensate for the loss of other funds from eliminated programs. This is the first time the Legislature has involved itself in this aspect of the program.
PENNSYLVANIA	The Federal definition of independent student status has been adopted for use in the State Grant Program, with the Agency retaining the authority to classify a dependent student as independent after review. The State Grant Program will not accept the Financial Aid Administrator's "professional judgment" calls with regard to dependency reclassification.

SOUTH CAROLINA	In 1994-95, the South Carolina Tuition Grants Program will begin to use the FAFSA as the application for S.C. Tuition Grants. The FAFSA will substitute for the separate S.C. Tuition Grant application, which has been used since the inception of the program in 1970.
TENNESSEE	TSAC will require only the FAFSA for the 1994-95 award year.
UTAH	Additional matching funds for Federal programs for student aid and additional funds for the Educationally Disadvantaged State Budget Line Items may be sought from the 1994 Legislature.
VERMONT	No significant changes are anticipated at this time, although the state's fiscal problems will most likely result in less funding.
VIRGINIA	We will consolidate programs and more specialized programs to more general ones. For example, we will eliminate funding for the Virginia Scholars program and use this money for discretionary aid.
WEST VIRGINIA	In 1994-95, the selection process for award recipients will be radically changed. Currently, prior recipients are given priority status. That is, eligible renewal recipients must be assisted before new aid applicants are considered. Beginning in 1994-95, all applicants will be put in a common "pool," with no consideration of awards in prior years. Applicants will be ranked in ascending order on the basis of their EFCs, which will allow the neediest students to be considered first.
WISCONSIN	No significant changes are planned. The major issue will continue to be finding ways to cope with the new Federal Methodology, which has shifted eligibility in our two major grant programs.

TABLE 17

COMMENTS REGARDING NEW STUDENT AID PROGRAMS
AND PRACTICES FOR 1994-95 OR 1995-96

CALIFORNIA	Legislation to create a community service program is currently on the Governor's desk. It would authorize work-study stipends to be provided to participating students, along with loan forgiveness credit funded by the employers.
FLORIDA	There are new programs that have been enacted but not funded by the Florida Legislature. Constituent support may result in funding of programs to encourage occupational therapists and physical therapists to work in the public school system.
ILLINOIS	ISAC may be exploring the need for an alternative loan program to provide students not currently being served with other options for financing college expenses. ISAC may also consider consolidation efforts to reduce the number of scholarship and grant programs--which will number 19 in FY 1995 after receiving 9 programs from the ISBE--to target limited funds to the neediest students.
LOUISIANA	Not likely for 1994-95, but possible for 1995-96. Current programs may be altered, combined, or eliminated, per recommendations of a task force that will likely be created to study Louisiana's current aid programs and student needs.
MARYLAND	The Guaranteed Access Grants are scheduled for implementation in FY 1996. These grants are to provide assistance to students from families with poverty-level income. The grants are for tuition, fees, and room and board charges in excess of the Pell Grant.
MISSOURI	We may begin four new programs: the Graduate Study Scholarship Program, a merit-based award for graduate students; the Artistic Scholarship Program, for students with demonstrated artistic talents; the Higher Education Scholarship, awards for math, science, and other designated academic areas; and the Bennett Memorial Scholarship, for part-time undergraduates who are also employed.
NEW YORK	The implementation of New York's Liberty Scholarship Program, which was described in earlier Survey Reports and was scheduled to be implemented in 1991-92, was again deferred for the 1993-94 school year. The enactment of a National Early Intervention Scholarship and Partnership Program in the 1992 Higher Education Reauthorization Act holds some promise that Federal funds will be available in the future for a state program similar to New York's original Liberty Scholarship Program. If so, this might make it possible for New York to proceed with a program in the 1995-96 school year.

NORTH CAROLINA	The 1993 General Assembly authorized a limited form of a "Taylor Plan" by appropriating $1,000,000 to be divided among five historically black constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. The campuses may make forward enrollment financial commitments against the $200,000 that each will set aside in a trust derived from the appropriation. The campuses can "contract" with bright and promising students to enroll in later years if the students fulfill their academic agreements, which the respective schools will be free to fashion.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Legislation will be introduced in 1994 to create the South Carolina Need-Based State Grant Program, a state funded grant program intended for students attending South Carolina public and independent colleges. The program will be a last resort for students who still have unmet need after applying for all other state and Federal grant assistance.
VIRGINIA	We plan to begin the Virginia Guaranteed Assistance Program. This program, a variation on the "Taylor Plan," seeks to aid financially needy students who perform well in high school.

TABLE 18

AGGREGATE DOLLARS OF AWARDS FOR UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED GRANT PROGRAMS, BY STATES, GROUPED BY AWARD DOLLAR VOLUMES, 1988-89 TO 1993-94
(amounts in millions)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Five-Year Pct Change
California	$129.264	$153.045	$ 161.642	$ 172.852	$ 149.238	$ 207.969	+60.9%
Illinois	143.373	171.361	183.508	184.753	202.424	214.809	+49.8
Minnesota	68.293	58.136	74.656	81.322	84.684	102.920	+50.7
New Jersey	76.204	84.347	87.054	100.220	111.002	135.251	+77.5
New York	355.192	382.655	428.358	504.195	595.345	618.849	+74.2
Pennsylvania	118.986	132.344	142.389	158.092	171.839	188.751	+58.6
SUBTOTAL	$891.312	$981.888	$1,077.607	$1,201.434	$1,314.532	$1,468.549	+64.8%
PCT CHANGE	+2.3%	+10.2%	+9.7%	+11.5%	+9.4%	+11.7%	--
Connecticut	$ 21.149	$ 19.915	$ 20.580	$ 20.595	$ 20.805	$ 20.641	- 2.4%
Florida	16.522	20.134	24.729	29.279	26.170	31.277	+ 89.3
Georgia	5.197	4.607	5.070	5.084	5.157	26.853	+416.7
Indiana	35.692	41.874	46.756	(50.441)	55.814	(55.814)	+ 56.4
Iowa	30.050	32.467	35.586	34.654	34.082	34.718	+ 15.5
Kentucky	12.522	12.605	19.866	16.996	20.459	20.619	+ 64.7
Maryland	12.841	14.800	15.607	16.253	19.418	23.713	+ 84.7
Massachusetts	62.443	50.844	46.000	23.690	45.841	45.059	- 27.8
Michigan	75.46.	70.721	68.918	78.116	79.086	79.735	+ 5.7
Ohio	50.865	53.848	54.600	57.275	62.300	77.940	+ 53.2
Puerto Rico	15.812	(16.812)	(16.812)	16.488	(20.117)	(20.117)	+ 27.2
Texas	22.266	24.784	24.135	27.385	28.218	29.102	+ 30.7
Washington	12.858	13.925	21.095	23.527	23.399	46.617	+262.6
Wisconsin	35.842	38.072	42.365	42.324	42.755	46.592	+ 30.0
SUBTOTAL	$409.526	$415.408	$442.119	$442.107	$483.621	$558.797	+ 36.4%
PCT CHANGE	+4.5%	+1.4%	+6.4%	0.0%	+9.4%	+15.5%	--

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Five-Year Pct Change
Colorado	$ 9.395	$10.349	$11.276	$12.380	$ 13.660	$ 16.480	+ 75.4%
Missouri	10.234	10.796	11.078	10.142	10.883	11.124	+ 8.7
Oklahoma	9.861	11.591	11.871	12.612	13.317	13.405	+ 35.9
Oregon	10.108	10.092	11.809	12.023	11.943	12.903	+ 27.7
North Carolina	4.489	3.046	2.519	2.908	13.846	14.436	+221.6
South Carolina	17.810	18.150	17.901	16.800	16.708	16.795	- 5.7
Tennessee	11.977	12.977	13.487	12.793	14.270	16.755	+ 39.9
Vermont	9.264	11.137	10.184	11.019	11.073	11.167	+ 20.5
SUBTOTAL	$83.138	$88.138	$90.125	$90.677	$105.700	$113.065	+ 36.0%
PCT CHANGE	+4.1%	+6.0%	+2.3%	+0.6%	+16.6%	+7.0%	--
Arkansas	$ 3.903	$ 3.946	$ 3.885	$ 4.742	$ 6.434	$ 7.701	+ 97.3%
Kansas	5.540	6.478	6.462	6.587	6.810	9.060	+ 63.7
Louisiana	1.947	2.786	3.827	4.446	5.521	6.374	+227.4
Maine	1.408	1.877	4.802	5.002	4.970	5.170	+267.2
New Mexico	5.024	5.601	6.479	(7.293)	8.295	9.266	+ 84.4
Rhode Island	8.967	9.917	9.522	9.141	8.263	6.500	- 27.5
Virginia	8.062	7.966	7.351	4.892	6.395	6.408	- 20.5
West Virginia	5.204	5.217	5.559	5.781	5.805	5.802	+ 11.5
SUBTOTAL	$40.055	$43.788	$47.887	$47.884	$52.493	$56.281	+ 40.5%
PCT CHANGE	+17.0%	+9.3%	+9.4%	0.0%	+9.6%	+7.2%	--

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Five-Year Pct Change
Alabama	$ 2.196	$ 2.984	$ 2.878	$ 2.183	$ 2.211	$ 2.283	+ 4.0%
Arizona	3.508	3.420	3.318	2.278	3.450	3.476	- 0.9
Delaware	0.829	0.956	1.066	0.906	1.021	1.270	+ 53.2
Dist. of Columbia	1.075	1.069	0.947	0.978	1.026	1.022	- 4.9
Mississippi	1.251	1.243	1.136	1.131	1.244	1.255	+ 0.3
Nebraska	1.052	1.276	2.192	2.370	2.610	2.686	+155.3
North Dakota	0.976	1.242	1.177	1.475	2.018	2.036	+108.6
Utah	1.081	1.091	1.001	1.034	1.120	1.132	+ 4.7
SUBTOTAL	$11.968	$13.281	$13.715	$12.355	$14.700	$15.160	+ 26.7%
PCT CHANGE	+5.5%	+11.0%	+3.3%	-9.9%	+19.0%	+3.1%	--
Alaska	$0.234	$0.228	$0.464	$0.475	$0.484	$0.454	+94.0%
Hawaii	0.598	0.726	0.612	0.632	(0.724)	0.748	+25.1
Idaho	0.348	0.346	0.350	0.483	0.631	0.634	+82.2
Montana	0.420	0.415	0.383	0.414	0.431	0.401	- 4.5
Nevada	0.352	(0.352)	0.321	0.326	0.342	0.342	- 2.8
New Hampshire	0.886	0.918	0.770	0.825	0.810	0.840	- 5.2
South Dakota	0.506	0.504	0.468	0.480	0.587	0.589	+16.4
Wyoming	0.212	(0.241)	(0.212)	0.216	0.225	0.250	+17.9
SUBTOTAL	$3.556	$3.730	$3.580	$3.851	$4.234	$4.258	+19.7%
PCT CHANGE	+2.1%	+4.9%	-4.0%	+7.6%	+9.9%	+0.6%	--
GRAND TOTAL	$1,439.555	$1,546.233	$1,675.033	$1,798.308	$1,975.280	$2,216.110	+53.9%
PCT CHANGE	+3.4%	+7.4%	+8.3%	+7.4%	+9.8%	+12.2%	--

Note: Numbers in parentheses are estimates from preceding year's responses.

TABLE 19

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT POPULATION,
1993-94, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates		State	All Grant Aid		State	Total 1992 Population*
1.	New York	$34.15	1.	New York	$36.80	1.	California	30,867
2.	Minnesota	22.97	2.	Minnesota	22.98	2.	New York	18,119
3.	Vermont	19.59	3.	Illinois	20.02	3.	Texas	17,656
4.	Illinois	18.47	4.	Vermont	19.86	4.	Florida	13,488
5.	New Jersey	17.36	5.	New Jersey	18.59	5.	Pennsylvania	12,009
6.	Pennsylvania	15.72	6.	Pennsylvania	15.73	6.	Illinois	11,631
7.	Iowa	12.35	7.	Iowa	14.00	7.	Ohio	11,016
8.	Indiana	(9.86)	8.	Washington	13.55	8.	Michigan	9,437
9.	Wisconsin	9.31	9.	California	11.71	9.	New Jersey	7,789
10.	Washington	9.08	10.	Virginia	11.52	10.	North Carolina	6,843
	NATION	8.61		NATION	11.38	11.	Georgia	6,751
11.	Michigan	8.45	11.	New Mexico	10.98	12.	Virginia	6,377
12.	Massachusetts	7.51	12.	North Carolina	10.94	13.	Massachusetts	5,998
13.	Ohio	7.08	13.	Wisconsin	10.20	14.	Indiana	5,662
14.	California	6.74	14.	Ohio	10.07	15.	Missouri	5,193
15.	Rhode Island	6.47	15.	Massachusetts	9.93	16.	Washington	5,136
16.	Connecticut	6.29	16.	Indiana	(9.92)	17.	Tennessee	5,024
17.	New Mexico	5.86	17.	Michigan	9.82	18.	Wisconsin	5,007
18.	Kentucky	5.49	18.	Delaware	9.58		NATION	5,002
19.	Maryland	4.83	19.	Colorado	9.39	19.	Maryland	4,908
20.	Colorado	4.75	20.	Georgia	8.98	20.	Minnesota	4,480
21.	South Carolina	4.66	21.	Oregon	8.06	21.	Louisiana	4,287
22.	Oregon	4.33	22.	Kentucky	7.88	22.	Alabama	4,136
23.	Maine	4.19	23.	Rhode Island	6.81	23.	Arizona	3,832
24.	Oklahoma	4.17	24.	Oklahoma	6.69	24.	Kentucky	3,755
25.	Georgia	3.98	25.	Florida	6.53	25.	South Carolina	3,603
26.	Kansas	3.59	26.	Connecticut	6.35	26.	Colorado	3,470
27.	Tennessee	3.33	27.	Maryland	6.17	27.	Connecticut	3,281
28.	Arkansas	3.21	28.	Tennessee	6.05	28.	Oklahoma	3,212
29.	North Dakota	3.20	29.	North Dakota	5.01	29.	Oregon	2,977
30.	West Virginia	3.20	30.	South Carolina	4.96	30.	Iowa	2,812
31.	Florida	2.32	31.	Missouri	4.26	31.	Mississippi	2,614
32.	Missouri	2.14	32.	Maine	4.19	32.	Kansas	2,523
33.	North Carolina	2.11	33.	Texas	4.18	33.	Arkansas	2,399
34.	Delaware	1.84	34.	Alabama	4.08	34.	Utah	1,813
35.	Dist. of Columbia	1.74	35.	Alaska	4.07	35.	West Virginia	1,812
36.	Nebraska	1.67	36.	West Virginia	3.74	36.	Nebraska	1,606
37.	Texas	1.65	37.	Kansas	3.63	37.	New Mexico	1,581
38.	Louisiana	1.49	38.	Arkansas	3.62	38.	Nevada	1,327
39.	Virginia	1.00	39.	Dist. of Columbia	3.49	39.	Maine	1,235
40.	Arizona	0.91	40.	Louisiana	2.72	40.	Hawaii	1,160
41.	South Dakota	0.83	41.	Nebraska	1.67	41.	New Hampshire	1,111
42.	Alaska	0.77	42.	Utah	1.58	42.	Idaho	1,067
43.	New Hampshire	0.76	43.	New Hampshire	1.44	43.	Rhode Island	1,005
44.	Hawaii	0.64	44.	South Dakota	1.02	44.	Montana	824
45.	Utah	0.62	45.	Mississippi	0.96	45.	South Dakota	711
46.	Idaho	0.59	46.	Idaho	0.95	46.	Delaware	689
47.	Alabama	0.55	47.	Arizona	0.91	47.	North Dakota	636
48.	Wyoming	0.54	48.	Montana	0.74	48.	Dist. of Columbia	589
49.	Montana	0.49	49.	Hawaii	0.64	49.	Alaska	587
50.	Mississippi	0.48	50.	Wyoming	0.54	50.	Vermont	570
51.	Nevada	0.26	51.	Nevada	0.30	51.	Wyoming	466

Figures in ( ) are calculations based on 1992-93 Grant Aid Dollars. Grant amounts for 1993-94 were not available.

* Population figures are in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are calculated from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population statistics are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 31, pp. 28-29.

TABLE 20

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS PER RESIDENT COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION, 1993-94, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	All Grant Aid	State	Estimated Population Age 18-24 in 1992*
1.	New York	$342	1. New York	$368	1. California	3,195
2.	Minnesota	242	2. Minnesota	242	2. Texas	1,881
3.	New Jersey	190	3. New Jersey	203	3. New York	1,810
4.	Illinois	184	4. Illinois	200	4. Pennsylvania	1,185
5.	Vermont	177	5. Vermont	180	5. Florida	1,173
6.	Pennsylvania	159	6. Pennsylvania	159	6. Illinois	1,167
7.	Iowa	124	7. Washington	143	7. Ohio	1,119
8.	Washington	96	8. Iowa	140	8. Michigan	978
9.	Wisconsin	94	9. California	113	9. North Carolina	767
10.	Indiana	(91)	NATION	112	10. Georgia	732
	NATION	85	10. New Mexico	111	11. New Jersey	713
11.	Michigan	82	11. Virginia	107	12. Virginia	688
12.	Massachusetts	71	12. Wisconsin	103	13. Massachusetts	632
13.	Ohio	70	13. Ohio	99	14. Indiana	610
14.	Connecticut	67	14. North Carolina	98	15. Tennessee	529
15.	California	65	15. Colorado	96	NATION	508
16.	New Mexico	59	16. Michigan	95	16. Missouri	506
17.	Rhode Island	59	17. Massachusetts	94	17. Wisconsin	497
18.	Kentucky	51	18. Delaware	92	18. Washington	488
19.	Maryland	51	19. Indiana	(92)	19. Maryland	465
20.	Colorado	48	20. Oregon	88	20. Louisiana	462
21.	Oregon	47	21. Georgia	83	21. Alabama	449
22.	Maine	42	22. Florida	75	22. Minnesota	425
23.	Oklahoma	41	23. Kentucky	74	23. South Carolina	409
24.	South Carolina	41	24. Connecticut	68	24. Kentucky	402
25.	Georgia	37	25. Maryland	65	25. Arizona	384
26.	Kansas	36	26. Oklahoma	65	26. Colorado	341
27.	Arkansas	32	27. Rhode Island	62	27. Oklahoma	330
28.	Tennessee	32	28. Tennessee	57	28. Connecticut	306
29.	North Dakota	30	29. North Dakota	48	29. Mississippi	302
30.	West Virginia	30	30. Missouri	44	30. Iowa	281
31.	Florida	27	31. South Carolina	44	31. Oregon	274
32.	Missouri	22	32. Alaska	42	32. Kansas	251
33.	North Carolina	19	33. Maine	42	33. Arkansas	244
34.	Delaware	18	34. Texas	39	34. Utah	215
35.	Nebraska	17	35. Alabama	38	35. West Virginia	191
36.	Dist. of Columbia	15	36. Kansas	37	36. Nebraska	157
37.	Texas	15	37. Arkansas	36	37. New Mexico	156
38.	Louisiana	14	38. West Virginia	36	38. Maine	122
39.	Arizona	9	39. Dist. of Columbia	29	39. Hawaii	119
40.	South Dakota	9	40. Louisiana	25	40. Nevada	118
41.	Virginia	9	41. Nebraska	17	41. Rhode Island	111
42.	Alaska	8	42. New Hampshire	15	42. New Hampshire	110
43.	New Hampshire	8	43. Utah	13	43. Idaho	108
44.	Hawaii	6	44. South Dakota	11	44. Montana	75
45.	Idaho	6	45. Arizona	9	45. Delaware	72
46.	Alabama	5	46. Idaho	9	46. Dist. of Columbia	70
47.	Montana	5	47. Mississippi	8	47. South Dakota	69
48.	Utah	5	48. Montana	8	48. North Dakota	67
49.	Wyoming	5	49. Hawaii	6	49. Vermont	63
50.	Mississippi	4	50. Wyoming	5	50. Alaska	57
51.	Nevada	3	51. Nevada	3	51. Wyoming	46

Figures in ( ) are calculations based on 1992-93 Grant Aid Dollars. Grant amounts for 1993-94 were not available.

* Population figures are in 1,000s.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are calculated from Column One and Column Six in Table 1 of this Report. Resident population statistics are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 35, page 33.

TABLE 21

ESTIMATED GRANT DOLLARS TO UNDERGRADUATES IN 1993-94
PER FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, BY STATE

	State	Need-Based Aid to Undergraduates	State	Undergraduate Grant Aid	State	Estimated Fall 1991 Undergraduates
1.	New York	$1,148	1. New York	$1,157	1. California	777,318
2.	New Jersey	941	2. New Jersey	996	2. New York	539,290
3.	Minnesota	782	3. Minnesota	783	3. Texas	438,169
4.	Illinois	675	4. Illinois	727	4. Pennsylvania	347,771
5.	Pennsylvania	543	5. Pennsylvania	543	5. Illinois	318,346
6.	Vermont	504	6. Vermont	504	6. Ohio	300,276
7.	Indiana	(335)	7. Georgia	375	7. Florida	264,646
8.	Iowa	335	8. Ohio	356	8. Michigan	252,548
9.	Washington	330	NATION	350	9. Massachusetts	211,121
10.	Michigan	316	9. Iowa	340	10. North Carolina	206,752
	NATION	315	10. Indiana	(338)	11. Virginia	171,502
11.	Connecticut	310	11. Florida	332	12. Indiana	166,426
12.	Wisconsin	282	12. Washington	330	13. Wisconsin	165,176
13.	California	268	13. Michigan	316	14. Georgia	157,194
14.	Ohio	260	14. Connecticut	310	15. New Jersey	143,708
15.	Maryland	228	15. Wisconsin	297	16. Missouri	143,235
16.	New Mexico	219	16. Maryland	286	17. Washington	141,463
17.	Massachusetts	213	17. Colorado	269	18. Tennessee	137,635
18.	Kentucky	197	18. California	268	NATION	136,678
19.	Maine	175	19. New Mexico	222	19. Alabama	135,801
20.	Georgia	171	20. Massachusetts	215	20. Minnesota	131,549
21.	South Carolina	170	21. Kentucky	197	21. Louisiana	116,594
22.	Colorado	159	22. North Carolina	190	22. Oklahoma	110,645
23.	Oregon	158	23. Oklahoma	177	23. Arizona	108,083
24.	Rhode Island	150	24. Maine	175	24. Kentucky	104,563
25.	Arkansas	126	25. South Carolina	170	25. Maryland	104,134
26.	Tennessee	122	26. Oregon	158	26. Colorado	103,927
27.	Oklahoma	121	27. Missouri	153	27. Iowa	103,654
28.	Florida	118	28. Virginia	151	28. South Carolina	98,694
29.	West Virginia	113	29. Rhode Island	150	29. Mississippi	85,696
30.	Kansas	108	30. Arkansas	138	30. Kansas	83,893
31.	Missouri	78	31. Tennessee	129	31. Oregon	81,870
32.	North Dakota	72	32. West Virginia	113	32. Utah	78,640
33.	North Carolina	70	33. Kansas	109	33. Connecticut	66,507
34.	Texas	66	34. Louisiana	100	34. Arkansas	61,219
35.	Delaware	56	35. North Dakota	82	35. Nebraska	55,863
36.	Louisiana	55	36. Texas	66	36. West Virginia	51,493
37.	Nebraska	48	37. Delaware	65	37. Rhode Island	43,255
38.	Alaska	41	38. Alabama	63	38. New Mexico	42,377
39.	Virginia	37	39. Nebraska	48	39. New Hampshire	34,311
40.	Dist. of Columbia	36	40. Alaska	46	40. Idaho	32,314
41.	Arizona	32	41. Dist. of Columbia	36	41. Maine	29,611
42.	Hawaii	27	42. Arizona	32	42. Dist. of Columbia	28,757
43.	South Dakota	26	43. South Dakota	29	43. North Dakota	28,412
44.	New Hampshire	24	44. Idaho	28	44. Hawaii	27,887
45.	Idaho	20	45. Hawaii	27	45. Montana	25,579
46.	Nevada	18	46. New Hampshire	25	46. Delaware	22,492
47.	Alabama	17	47. Nevada	18	47. South Dakota	22,422
48.	Montana	16	48. Montana	16	48. Vermont	22,135
49.	Wyoming	16	49. Wyoming	16	49. Nevada	18,532
50.	Mississippi	15	50. Mississippi	15	50. Wyoming	16,046
51.	Utah	14	51. Utah	14	51. Alaska	11,037

Figures in ( ) are calculations based on 1992-93 Grant Aid Dollars. Grant amounts for 1993-94 were not available.

Sources of Data: Grant Aid Dollars are from Column One and Column Three in Table 1 of this Report. Enrollment data are calculated from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1993, Tables 188 and 192, pages 192 and 196. Enrollments for Fall 1992 were not available as this Report went to press.

TABLE 22

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES
RECEIVING GRANT AWARDS IN 1993-94, BY STATE

	State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Need-Based Aid
1.	Vermont	61.1%
2.	New York	59.7
3.	Minnesota	52.1
4.	New Jersey	44.8
5.	Pennsylvania	38.1
6.	Illinois	38.0
7.	Wisconsin	35.5
8.	Indiana	(33.8)
9.	Maine	32.1
10.	Rhode Island	31.7
11.	Connecticut	27.7
12.	Washington	27.1
13.	Ohio	26.6
14.	Michigan	26.1
15.	Kentucky	23.9
16.	Maryland	23.8
17.	Colorado	22.1
	NATION	22.0
18.	Massachusetts	21.6
19.	New Mexico	20.8
20.	Arkansas	20.1
21.	Georgia	19.4
22.	Iowa	19.0
23.	Oregon	17.4
24.	Florida	16.3
25.	Tennessee	16.3
26.	Oklahoma	15.3
27.	Nebraska	12.5
28.	North Dakota	12.0
29.	California	9.7
30.	South Dakota	9.4
31.	South Carolina	9.2
32.	West Virginia	8.6
33.	Kansas	8.5
34.	Delaware	7.0
35.	Missouri	6.3
36.	North Carolina	5.6
37.	Montana	5.2
38.	Idaho	5.1
39.	Louisiana	4.8
40.	Texas	4.8
41.	Virginia	4.5
42.	Arizona	4.2
43.	Dist. of Columbia	3.8
44.	Wyoming	3.7
45.	Nevada	3.5
46.	New Hampshire	3.5
47.	Alabama	3.4
48.	Utah	3.3
49.	Alaska	2.9
50.	Hawaii	2.5
51.	Mississippi	2.4

	State	Percent of Undergraduates Receiving Aid
1.	Vermont	61.1%
2.	New York	60.1
3.	Minnesota	52.1
4.	New Jersey	51.8
5.	Illinois	46.0
6.	Ohio	42.2
7.	Georgia	38.6
8.	Pennsylvania	38.1
9.	Wisconsin	36.7
10.	Colorado	35.4
11.	Indiana	(34.3)
12.	Maine	32.1
13.	Rhode Island	31.7
14.	Florida	30.1
15.	Connecticut	27.7
16.	Maryland	27.3
17.	Washington	27.1
18.	Michigan	26.1
	NATION	25.3
19.	Kentucky	23.9
20.	Massachusetts	21.7
21.	New Mexico	20.8
22.	Arkansas	20.7
23.	Iowa	20.1
24.	Oregon	17.4
25.	Oklahoma	16.6
26.	Tennessee	16.5
27.	North Carolina	16.1
28.	Nebraska	12.5
29.	North Dakota	12.5
30.	Virginia	12.1
31.	Missouri	10.1
32.	California	9.7
33.	South Dakota	9.6
34.	Alabama	9.2
35.	South Carolina	9.2
36.	Kansas	8.6
37.	West Virginia	8.6
38.	Louisiana	8.1
39.	Delaware	7.8
40.	Idaho	5.4
41.	Montana	5.2
42.	Texas	4.8
43.	Arizona	4.2
44.	Dist. of Columbia	3.8
45.	Wyoming	3.7
46.	Nevada	3.5
47.	New Hampshire	3.5
48.	Utah	3.3
49.	Alaska	2.9
50.	Hawaii	2.5
51.	Mississippi	2.4

Figures in ( ) are calculations based on 1992-93 undergraduate Grant recipients. Recipients for 1993-94 were not available.

TABLE 23

TOTAL STATE GRANTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1993-94

(amounts in $1,000s)

	State	Percent*		State	Grant Amounts		State	Appropriation Amounts
1.	New York	22.63%	1.	New York	$666,833	1.	California	$4,384,452
2.	Vermont	20.96	2.	California	361,497	2.	Texas	3,188,362
3.	Illinois	12.89	3.	Illinois	232,906	3.	New York	2,947,227
4.	Pennsylvania	12.49	4.	Pennsylvania	188,955	4.	Illinois	1,806,826
5.	New Jersey	11.63	5.	New Jersey	144,788	5.	North Carolina	1,630,179
6.	Minnesota	10.21	6.	Ohio	110,891	6.	Florida	1,576,041
7.	California	8.24	7.	Minnesota	102,960	7.	Michigan	1,546,950
8.	Virginia	7.74	8.	Michigan	92,643	8.	Pennsylvania	1,513,260
9.	Ohio	7.54	9.	Florida	88,037	9.	Ohio	1,471,558
10.	Washington	7.29	10.	North Carolina	74,839	10.	New Jersey	1,245,276
11.	Massachusetts	7.20	11.	Texas	73,742	11.	Georgia	1,034,858
	NATION	7.11*	12.	Virginia	73,475	12.	Minnesota	1,008,028
12.	Iowa	6.33	13.	Washington	69,584	13.	Washington	954,583
13.	Indiana	(6.12)	14.	Georgia	60,595	14.	Virginia	949,548
14.	Colorado	6.10	15.	Massachusetts	59,580	15.	Wisconsin	936,156
15.	Rhode Island	6.09		NATION	58,002**	16.	Indiana	918,132
16.	Michigan	5.99	16.	Indiana	(56,191)	17.	Alabama	892,127
17.	Georgia	5.86	17.	Wisconsin	51,063	18.	Massachusetts	826,995
18.	Oregon	5.61	18.	Iowa	39,364		NATION	815,510***
19.	Florida	5.59	19.	Colorado	32,579	19.	Tennessee	802,957
20.	Wisconsin	5.45	20.	Tennessee	30,414	20.	Maryland	751,084
21.	Delaware	5.24	21.	Maryland	30,286	21.	Kentucky	630,650
22.	Kentucky	4.69	22.	Kentucky	29,604	22.	Iowa	622,094
23.	North Carolina	4.59	23.	Oregon	23,995	23.	Arizona	616,917
24.	New Mexico	4.42	24.	Missouri	22,125	24.	Missouri	610,670
25.	Connecticut	4.21	25.	Oklahoma	21,488	25.	South Carolina	594,147
26.	Maryland	4.03	26.	Connecticut	20,841	26.	Louisiana	567,580
27.	Oklahoma	3.99	27.	South Carolina	17,861	27.	Oklahoma	538,565
28.	Tennessee	3.79	28.	New Mexico	17,367	28.	Colorado	534,418
29.	Missouri	3.62	29.	Alabama	16,883	29.	Connecticut	494,937
30.	South Carolina	3.01	30.	Louisiana	11,654	30.	Kansas	477,484
31.	Maine	3.00	31.	Vermont	11,323	31.	Mississippi	458,989
32.	Texas	2.31	32.	Kansas	9,164	32.	Oregon	428,099
33.	West Virginia	2.28	33.	Arkansas	8,684	33.	Arkansas	413,466
34.	North Dakota	2.22	34.	Rhode Island	6,840	34.	New Mexico	393,353
35.	Arkansas	2.10	35.	West Virginia	6,782	35.	Hawaii	371,336
36.	Louisiana	2.05	36.	Delaware	6,601	36.	Utah	363,668
37.	New Hampshire	1.99	37.	Maine	5,170	37.	Nebraska	358,249
38.	Kansas	1.92	38.	Arizona	3,504	38.	West Virginia	297,074
39.	Alabama	1.89	39.	North Dakota	3,186	39.	Idaho	201,334
40.	Alaska	1.33	40.	Utah	2,856	40.	Nevada	194,219
41.	Utah	0.79	41.	Nebraska	2,686	41.	Alaska	179,818
42.	Nebraska	0.75	42.	Mississippi	2,515	42.	Maine	172,451
43.	South Dakota	0.65	43.	Alaska	2,389	43.	North Dakota	143,699
44.	Arizona	0.57	44.	New Hampshire	1,598	44.	Delaware	125,969
45.	Mississippi	0.55	45.	Idaho	1,015	45.	Wyoming	125,954
46.	Montana	0.52	46.	Hawaii	748	46.	Montana	116,982
47.	Idaho	0.50	47.	South Dakota	725	47.	Rhode Island	112,358
48.	Nevada	0.21	48.	Montana	607	48.	South Dakota	112,006
49.	Hawaii	0.20	49.	Nevada	402	49.	New Hampshire	80,415
50.	Wyoming	0.20	50.	Wyoming	250	50.	Vermont	54,016

Figures in ( ) are calculations based on 1992-93 Grant Aid Dollars. Grant amounts for 1993-94 were not available.

* Percentage equals total grant dollars divided by total tax funds.

** Amount equals total grant dollars divided by 50.

*** Amount equals total tax funds divided by 50.

Source of Tax Fund Data: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, Grapevine, November-December 1993.

SECTION VII

NASSGP OFFICERS AND DIRECTORY

1993-94 NASSGP DIRECTORY

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